AMERICAN ELECTION STORY

Candidates 'Ride Into Office' On Others' Coat-Tails

A BRITISH writer said that a constitutional statesman is in general a man of common opinions and uncommon abilities. This applies to the American political scene and it is easier in the United States for a mere politician to rise to power just because of such a system as the caucus method. Both the caucus and the electorate that votes in the primaries are clearly more interested in the 'common opinions, and in manoeuverability,' than in the uncommon abilities.

By Alfred S. Schenkman

Today the American electorates, State and local as well as national, vote for 'personality' to a much greater extent than the British or the Indian. This is so despite the fact that it is only in America, of these three countries, that the name of the party to which the candidate belongs is printed on the ballot paper. To be sure, in India there is the party symbol on the ballot paper, and I have just seen here in Hyderabad signs such as 'vote for Tree', or 'vote for hand,' but the party name is absent. In Britain the fiction of election law has it that political parties do not exist and that the voters vote for the best 'man-of-good-will' who offers himself for election. Candidates are not labelled on the ballots as Conservative or Labour. This means that the British Election Agent must see to it that the voters know 'who's who'.

But in America, despite the fact that the party name is always on the ballot paper, there is a great deal of cross-voting. It is not rare for a State to elect its Governor and Lieutenant-Governor or Senator from different Parties. Indeed, it has become more and more usual, as I have just said, for American voters to 'split-the-ticket.' An average voter is less likely today to vote the 'straight Democratic' or the 'straight Republican' ticket and might vote for Eisenhower and Nixon (for President and Vice-President), for the Democratic candidate for Governor in the particular State, for the Progressive candidate for the Senate, for the Republican candidate for Congress, etc. This feature of American elections carries with it a corrolary that candidates are for THEMSELVES FIRST and for the party second. While most candidates pay lip service to their parties, it is possible and usual to build 'personal political fences' and to 'let the party go hand.'

IN American elections where the electorates are often tremendous in size, there is the prevalent phenomenon of candidates 'riding into office' on other candidates' coat-tails.

Thus in November 1952 in the State of Connecticut, Eisenhower had 611,000 votes to Stevenson's 481,000; there were two vacant Senate seats and two Republicans were elected. (It is unnecessary in the case of a vote of such land-slide proportions to ask questions about the abilities and opinions of the hangers-on!). In 1948 Dewey carried Connecticut by 438,000 to Truman's 423,000; Dewey's coat-tails were too short, however, and Chester Bowles (Dem) won by 431,296 to 429,071 for his Republican opponent. There was also a Socialist candidate for this 1948 governorship, and he polled 12,662 votes.

Eisenhower carried Ohio in 1952 by a plurality of 500,000. Bricker, a Conservative Republican, won the vacant Ohio Senate seat by 300,000, a significant decrease of 200,000 in the plurality. But the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio, Lausche, won by more than 400,000. There was obviously more than a bit of cross-voting here! There was also a strong and colourful personality who could ride thus roughshed over his Republic opponent. *

In 1948 Adlai Stevenson, candidate for Governor in Illinois, carried the State by a 570,000 plurality. It was Stevenson's coat-tails which carried Truman to victory in Illinois, and in a real sense in the country; Truman won by a mere 33,000. This year Illinois went to Eisenhower (2,464,000 to 1,995,000) and to his coat-tails hangers-on. The plurality was large enough effectively to sweep in the Republicans.

But in many states the plurality of Mr. Eisenhower was not of land-slide proportions, and then coat-tail hanging-on was not always successful. Thus, in Rhode Island Eisenhower won by 206,000 to Stevenson's 200,000; Rhode Island elected a Democratic Governor. In Missouri Eisenhower had 893,000 to 874,000, and Missouri elected the Democratic candidate for the Governorship and also defeated the reactionary Senator Kem.

Eisenhower won in Montana and in Washington state. But Ecton and Eain, for further illustration, two reactionary Republican Senators in these states, went down to defeat; their records were so bad the coat-tails could not swing them. (In 1948, incidentally, the up-and-coming Eain won by a 60,000 plurality, whereas Truman carried Washington by 463,000 to 376,000).

Against Party

To illustrate further the thesis that American voters go for personality as against Party, the terror-inspiring Joe McCarthy ran far behind Eisenhower and other Republican candidates in Wisconsin. The Republican candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts won handsomely, but Senator Lodge (incumbent and a key Eisenhower backer) fell to young, handsome, win-the-women's vote, millionaire John F. Kennedy. Kennedy had been better at building his fences.

LET us consider finally figures for New York State. Eisenhower carried this "Empire State" by the good plurality of 863,000 But Ives, the incumbent—and liberal—Republican Senator, won in New York by 1,258,000 over Cashmore, the Democratic candidate for the Senate.

The figures speak for themselves as to the popularity of Ives in New York—and say something too about the reputation of the Democrat here! (Compare these figures with those for 1946 when Ives had a plurality of only 251,000 over the better-known, and better, Herbert Lehman) .....

Landslide

But the picture is not yet painted. In a sense, perhaps, I may have perfected too many of the details before completing the outline. I have explained why Eisenhower had his landsile victory over Stevenson, and have shown that the Republican Party, despite the record of their chief candidate, did not fare so sucessfully. Why is that? And how, by the way, did Eisenhower get to be the Republican candidate anyway?

Let me touch on this last point first. There are in the United States over 150,000,000 citizens. According to American mythology any one of us can become President, according to the myths that we in America live by (though they have been quite conclusively disproved), any citizen can 'start at the bottom and rise to the top'. Now, I have myself resigned myself to the fact that I shall probably never be President. But how is it that for the final election there are (for all practical purposes) only two major contenders for the 'highest office on earth'? How was the field thus narrowed down?

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Immediately after one election is over, there starts the process of narrowing-down for the next. And not only for the Presidency but for the governorships and for minor offices, this same process goes on. Let me paint this part of my picture in the following impressionistic way. There are the two major parties in the United States —the Republican and the Democratic. (We can omit for the moment the minor parties, though the principles are the same). These are in a real sense private associations, though more and more regulated by State and federal laws.

Nomination Process

Now, these Parties have many members, though not all voters in an election are members of the existing political parties. It is for the party in the country, in the district, in the state, and in the country-as-a-whole to decide whom it wants to 'nominate' for the various offices. (The nominee of any 'one' Party, bear in mind, has to fight out his battle with the nominee of the other Party (or Parties) in the final selection). How is this nominating done? What is the process?

Well, different states have different ways, different laws. In some states, nominees for different offices are selected by popular vote; and if a person votes in these 'primary elections' to choose either the Republican or the Democratic candidates for the elective offices he automatically becomes a member of the Republican or Democratic Party as the case may be. (The Primary election ballots are different for the two Parties; in the primaries you are allowed to vote 'either' on a Democratic or a Republican ballot, not on both). In some states which use the popular primary, there are strict requirements that must be fulfilled before you are allowed to vote in the Primary election; thus in some of the Southern states, there are laws which discriminate against the negroes, and not only against the negroes. The poll Tax device enables the present group of politicians in poll-tax states to keep and remain in power.

Caucus Method

In another group of states there is the 'caucus method' of nominating the candidate; that is, the leaders get together and pick the 'safe' men. When you consider, as I have already stressed, that small states have just as many Senators as big ones (two, neither more nor less) it is clear that the 'safe men' are not always the best men or the most intelligent men. Indeed, the judgment of an eminent British writer on constitutional history, given years ago, is not out of place here; he said that 'a constitutional statesman is in general a man of common opinions and uncommon abilities.' This applies to the American political scene as well as to the British, but it is easier in the United States for a mere politician to rise to power just because of such a system as this caucus method. Both the caucus and the electorate that votes in the primaries are clearly more interested in the common opinions, and in manoeuverability', than in the uncommon abilities.

The third method of nominating the candidates for the various elective offices is the convention method.

In this case, the different counties and districts of a state send delegates to a central state convention (of the Republican Party or of the Democratic) and this convention selects its candidates. This method, clearly, is not so far removed from the caucus device.

The selection of nominees for the various state offices is simple compared to the selection of the nominees for the Presidency. And yet the picture of this process also can be painted without too much difficulty. There are the big National Conventions of each of the major Parties; there are delegates sent from each state (the number of delegates depending on the Population), and the delegates make the choice. It takes little imagination, then, to see that the selection of the Presidential candidates depends on the personalities and backgrounds of the individual delegates, and on their 'control' by one or more powerful individuals.

Direct Primary

Just as in the case of the methods used to select the state nominees, here too there are the 'direct primary', the caucus, and the state convention devices of selecting the delegates to the National Convention. Thus, New Hampshire uses the 'direct primary' method and the Republican voters in New Hampshire (or, more accurately, those who voted in the Republican primary in that state) chose delegates who pledged themselves to vote for Eisenhower in the Republican National Convention. Similarly, the voters who used the 'Democratic' ballot in the New Hampshire Primary voted for delegates pledged to Senator Kefauver. There were, I believe, sixteen states which used the direct primary to select the delegates to the National Conventions.

This leaves 32 states which used the caucus or state convention methods of selecting delegates. It is obvious that the delegates chosen by these methods are less independent; they speak for 'the bosses' and not for the electorates. Many of these delegates, in the case of the Democratic Party, owed special allegiance to President Truman; and in the case of the Republicans, many of the delegates had been worked on by the strong Traft machine. I say HAD BEEN WORKED ON because in the majority of these cases it was crystal-clear who the delegates would be; it was almost axiomatic that the delegates would be the key State Politicians in the Republican or in the Democratic Party. And so the strong 'machines' could exert their correspondingly strong influence.

Those of you who followed the elections in the newspapers

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* The Republican candidate in this race, incidentally, was Charles P. Taft brother of 'Mr. Republican.' The two brothers did not see eye-to-eye, and very likely the full weight of the Republican machine was not brought to bear to support Mr. Charles Taft. Likewise in Massachusetts it is likely that the strong Taft group were not enthusiastic in supporting Lodge.

IKE LOOKS PLEASED

GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER at a meeting of leading Republicans in Washington.

VOTERS PREFER A MAN OF 'COMMON OPINIONS NOT UNCOMMON ABILITIES'

POOL-BANK HAUNTERS OF WESTERN INDIA

Frog Is Medico's First Friend

BY T. V. SUBRAHMANYAM

MAN has attributed 'special qualities' to certain animals. The lion is considered brave, the elephant sagacious, the fox cunning, the donkey idiotic and the bee industrious. The poor frog is generally looked upon with aversion and repulsiveness. It is branded as stupid and ugly.

"Frog in the well" is an oriental expression popularly used to signify narrow-mindedness or limited understanding. A close study of these creatures however reveals that there is no justification in our disliking frogs or in attributing narrow-mindedness to them, for the knowledge of all animals including even the so-called rational man is always limited by the horizon of their environment and experience.

Frogs are more than what they seem. Their noctural croaks may be unpleasant; their body may be slippery, covered with slime; their habitats may be damp and marshy places. Nevertheless, they have contributed to the knowledge of man, more than any, other group of animals.

For most of the Zoological experiments and Biological assays, frog has been found to be the most dependable via media, for the anatomical details of a frog are typical of the group to which it belongs. For dissection it is perhaps the neatest animal and most handy too. Referring to English frogs, David gunston mentions somewhere: "Laboratories and medical colleges in many distant parts of the globe also rely a good deal on the supply of live English frogs for experimental purposes. Caught by the hundreds, in the damp meadows of Cornwall and Norfolk, the frogs are despatched in regular batches by air, kept alive in special boxes. It is surprising that many scientists find it easier and cheaper to import these English creatures than to catch their own. Several professional frog-catchers in Britain earn a good living capturing the native frogs in spring and summer each year".

The whole story of Evolution is engraved on the eggs of frogs. The life history of the frogs is particularly interesting in that it recapitulates the history of the whole race.

Frogs are able to accomplish many things which you and I cannot. They are cold-blooded vertebrates their body temperature always corresponding to that of environmental conditions. They are amphibious, that is, they can dive, swim and float in water and actively skip and hop on land.

The tongue of the frog is curiously fixed at the front part of the mouth and points backwards down to the throat. By this mechanism the frog is enabled to dart out its sticky tongue to a considerable length and capture insects which are secured suddenly and conveyed with ease into the throat.

The frogs are a set of adepts too, for they can spend months together buried underground and survive without food and air by lowering their physiological activities. This buried life is technically known as 'suspended animation' or hibernation and in popular terms called 'winter-sleep' in Europe and 'summer-sleep' in India. The body of the frog is enclosed in a loose skin which contains a great number of special glands for the purpose of keeping it moist. The skin of the frog is semi-permeable i.e. it has got the peculiar property of imbibing water so that if an apparently thin and emaciated frog is kept in water or in a damp place for some time it will soon become a plumpy animal.

NOISY SEX

There is sexual dimorphism in frogs. The males are ridiculously smaller than the females. It is the males that croak all night to attract the attention of the other sex.

During the mating season the males also undergo a colour change. Mating or oviposition is performed by the male clasping the female ventrally and remaining in that position for hours together. The small-sized male is able to hold the corpulent female under his arms by the virtue of a pad or cushion-like glandular growth inside the former's palms. Mating is done in water and both throw out their reproductive fluids into that medium. Fertilization is external. Each egg is a round structure measuring one-fifteenth of an inch in diameter. Thousands of eggs are bound in a continuous chain of tenacious jelly. In a week's time the eggs develop into small fish-like organisms called tadpoles. The tadpoles have a prominent head and body and a powerful tail. Limbs are absent. They are purely aquatic and free-swimming and breathe by means of external gills. Gradually the tail dwindles down, limbs appear, gills yield place to internal lungs and the perfect frog evolves. This phenomenon of transformation from water-breathing, free-swimming tadpoles to air-breathing, hopping frogs is called metomorphosis and reveals the piscine ancestry of amphibians. The metamorphosis as experienced in the life history of the frog has greatly strengthened the hands of Evolutionists.

The life-history of toads is also similar to that of frogs.

There are several species of frogs and toads. Some are small measuring only 2 to 3 inches whereas there are others reaching a length of 7 to 9 inches. Many of them are beautifully coloured

RANA TIGRINA 1

Cacopus Systona 4

admirably calculated to match the surroundings in which they reside.

SOME COMMON TYPES

In Western India we have scores of attractive frogs some of which are described below.

RANA TIGRINA (Fig. 1.) and another allied form R. hexadactyla are extremely common. They congregate in multitudes in the mud at the bottom of ponds and marshes and at morning and dusk perambulate the banks of pools and tanks in search of insects. Both of them are collected in large numbers for dissection purposes in colleges and laboratories. The skin is greyish brown in R. hexadactyla and greenish yellow in R. tigrina, and is mottled, in both species with dark brown or black. Both are large forms—veritable giants—measuring 6 to 7 inches when fully grown. Their nocturnal croaks during rainy months are a characteristic of all water-clogged localities of Western India. Because of the bellicose nature of R. tigrina it is often called the Bull-frog. Once in a while these frogs are used in the form of a soup or broth as a curative for asthma or rheumatism which are caused or aggravated by damp and moist conditions.

R. MALABARICUS (Fig. 2.) is a smaller and more slender form with its back painted bright red and the sides of body and limbs jet black with white patches. In Malabar it is common among logs of dead wood and debris or underneath piled up

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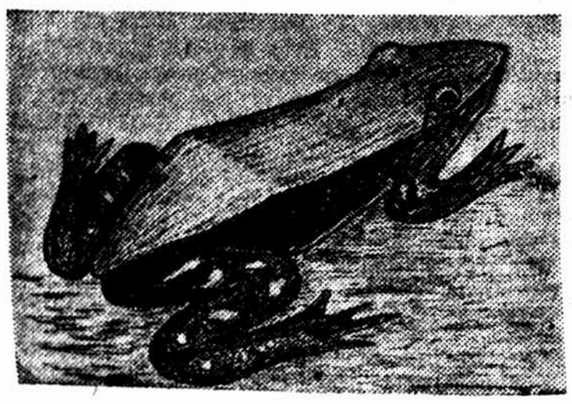
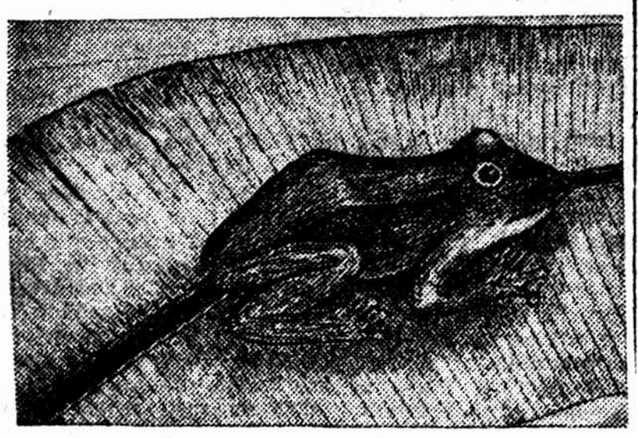


Rana Malabaricus 2



Rhacophorus Maculata 3

New Year Musings Of A Journalist

RESOLVED THAT 1953 - - -

BY "KAM"

DEAR readers, you will excuse me (you may accuse me of vainglorioussness, if you please) if I make a bold claim that the New Year (1953) will see me a completely changed man. For, I have decided not only to lay down very sound New Year resolutions, but am determined to put them into practice—unlike the proverbial Kazi who believed only in preaching but not practising—almost from the first day.

In spite of temptations, I have resolved to be the most 'determined' man on earth, not like the 'most determined nation on earth' so vociferously vouchsafed by a British M.P., but which had to yield, you all know well. to force of circumstances.

Most Christians, good or bad (or by the way, are there any bad Christians on earth I muse myself and something, perhaps my 'inner voice' tells me 'No', a thousand times 'No', just like the great Vishinsky, the great 'negative' monopolist), pass, at least mentally, good resolutions at the beginning of each year, with varying success. So why should I not? Though not a Christian I believe in many good Christian principles, precepts —and also concepts.

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I admire the Ten Commandments which Christ gave to a sinful and selfish world, and which I believe to be open sesame for 'Liberation', if we all tried to follow them conscientiously—never mind, if we are troubled not once or twice in our rough, dismal steering in the world. The path of duty is surely the way to glory, etc. My batch of resolutions will lead to (non-violent) revolution in society.

You may call my New Year resolutions as my One-Year Plan (coinciding with the first year of the Greatest Plan on Earth (not the Show) which arises from the discussions of my Conscience Cabinet. It has not been revised a hundred times nor served in supplementaries. It has proceeded straight from the mouth of my conscience. It has not taken years, but a few hours to make the momentous decision.

So let me speak of the most important Commandment, first, viz.,

'Love Thy Neighbour As Thyself'

Ha! If people had only followed even this one Commandment out of the Ten, throughout the two millenia after the Sermon on the Mount, the world would not have experienced all the miseries, the trials and tribulations. But the noble advice of Christ Saheb went into one ear and out through the other of the people of the time and their descendants.

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Now let me come to the point, instead of mincing matters. Fully convinced of the importance of this Commandment, it shall be my endeavour in this year of (un-grace) to inculcate the beauties of the advice into the poisoned minds of the people at large, many of whom now believe in living for the Self only. Their maxim is generaly 'pehla potaba mang Vithoba' ,i.e. the great Belly-god comes first then Vithoba, disregarding even their kith and kin—each for each, and all for devil, who is deservedly always taking the hindmost (as some perverted men prefer the hinterland).

"The fact I am trying to drive home is that selfishness is the root of all evils. The great cause of the two World Wars was really selfishness, utter disregard of the interests of neighbours and the besetting sin of grabbing the lands of neighbours, on one pretext or another.

And you have also seen or read (ye youngsters who were not born fortunately in their hated regimes) the inexorable law of Nature handing out the deserts to arch war-mongers like Kaiser, Hitler & Co., Unltd., who have all gone with the wind, fortunately. May their soul rest in piece! (R.I.P.), whatever globe they are soaring over, is my humble prayer!

Coming to brass tacks and golden pinpricks, I SHALL PREACH, EVER AND ANON, IN THE PRESS AND ON PULPIT, THE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF HARKENING TO THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT, and point out the disastrous consequences of ignoring it.

I shall warn one and all, to beware against selfish Love masquerading under real Love, for instance the pseudo-love of Stalin Kaka who as the brooding hen of

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Sarvodaya Liberates The Bhils

TRIBALS TAKE TO NEW WAY OF LIFE

A SMALL band of workers has been quietly propagating the message of 'Sarvodaya' and helping the Bhils of West Khandesh to improve the conditions of their life and to live in happiness and prosperity. They have been doing this job for the last three years and now at last the long-neglected and exploited Bhil is marching confidently towards progress.

KHANDBARA is a typical village but with a difference. It radiates the Sarvodaya activity among the 62 big and small villages that cluster around it. The villagers are mostly Bhils, one of the tribal groups of aborigines or Adivasis traced to the times of the Ramayan.

The epic describes the story of the Bhil girl, Shabari, who had prepared her charming welcome to Rama when he treaded the jungle. The Bhils claim a distinguished ancestry and possess all the virtues —and vices—of denizens of the jungle. They are the biggest group of backward humanity in West Khandesh and comprise of about one-third of the population of that district in our State.

Living in a state of educational as well as socio-economic backwardness, the Bhils have fallen an easy prey to various parasites. Despite the richness and fertility of the Khandeshi soil, they till in a primitive way; their lethargy and gullibility to exploitation have reduced them to a pitiable condition of poverty.

NEW LIFE FOR TRIBALS

When, therefore, the Sarvodaya Centre was established at Khandbara, the Sarvodaya workers were faced with a formidable task of re-educating the Bhils and wearing down their inborn strong resistance to the influence of the external world. But the workers persisted in their efforts to win over the Bhil and get him to see that, if he employed better methods of cultivation, established subsidiary occupations, gave up the drink habit and generally reformed his way of life, he could live in happiness and prosperity. What is more, the centre has shown how this could be done and helped him in a practical way.

The Rs. 1-crore Sarvodaya Plan of the State Government for the backward areas is intended to re-invigorate the long-neglected backward people, to tone up the village economy and to show the way to better education, sanitation and healthy and prosperous way of life.

Thus, while quick or spectacular results are naturally not to be expected, the effort spent on the reconstructional activities by the centre executive shows concrete achievement.

This has happened at Khandbara also as this brief description of work among the Bhils and the results obtained in terms of improvement of life and economy of the backward people should clearly bring out.

BHILS TAKE TO IRON PLOUGH

The Bhil was shown the way of putting up bunds to prevent soil erosion, of using improved manure and improved seed, of preventing cattle epidemic through winter inoculation, of improving milk yield with better feeding of his cattle. Results: 500 bunds have been put up. The centre helped them with the use of a bulldozer as the soil is difficult. The Bhils are now using the iron plough instead of the primitive one they had always used. The Bhil cattle are no longer destroyed by the ravages of cattle epidemic. The Bhils are now using germicides to protect their crops against pests.

The Sarvodaya Centre maintains demonstration farms and the villagers come to them and learn the improved methods in agricultural techniques. They also receive at the centre farms improved seed of paddy, wheat and dadar.

For subsidiary occupation, spinning and weaving was offered. The centre manufactures cheap and efficient bamboo charkhas. At the time of the last Gandhi Jayanti, the Bhils made an offering of about 4,000 hanks of yarn. The centre is training Bhil boys in crushing sesamum and villagers bring their sesamum for crushing at the centre ghanis. They thus get pure oil and oilcake out of the oilseed they themselves grow.

TANNERY AND LEATHER WORKS

A tannery and leather works has been started by the centre and the Bhil is being taught how to utilize the bones, horns, tallow etc., of dead cattle. Here also the centre is coming up against Bhil resistance. But the work is being carried on. He is trained in the art of paddy husking to prevent the bad effects of polished rice. An attempt is being made to develop the process of making soap out of the mohawa seed found in plenty locally. Pharmaceutical manufacture is also planned.

DDT spray operations were carried out in the tract which was notoriously malarious. Three sprays with an interval of two months produced remarkable results and there was no outbreak even of plague, thanks to the spray. As many as 60 to 70 persons in 100 used to suffer from malaria before. Today, hardly 5 or 6 persons in a hundred are found suffering from malaria in the villages of the centre. The Bhil is duly impressed and now accepts the DDT as more efficacious than the witchcraft in which he believed.

The Bhil is taught to drink pure water instead of the nala water and villagers are helped with money and material to dig wells. The water in the wells is being kept pure with the use of potassium permanganate.

The centre physician makes his rounds and helps the Bhils. The mobile hospital also serves them and hundreds of patients flock to the village visited by the hospital.

Communications in this tract are bad and very difficult during the rains. In addition to the repairs carried out by the PWD and the road works of the district local board taken up as scarcity relief, the villagers themselves have been enabled to build some roads on the basis of voluntary effort.

TWO BALMANDIRS

When the centre was established, the condition of the few primary schools in the area was deplorable. The centre, therefore, took over the DLB schools and has under its control now 11 school board and 25 voluntary schools. The staff was overhauled and among the teachers are 38 second year trained, 6 matriculates and 6 PSC. The quality of education has thus been improved. The Khandbara Forest Labour Society has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for school buildings and a hostel and with other contributions, a programme of new school buildings and hostel at a cost of Rs. 40,000 has been planned.

Khandbara is also a centre of the Kasturba Trust and two lady workers of the Trust run two Balmandirs. The Balmandir children educate adult illiterates and contact is also established with Bhil women through these children.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The phenomenal development and expansion of the scope and utility of the multipurpose and other co-operative societies is another valuable achievement. When the centre was established, there were 2 multipurpose societies. The number of all types of societies has today gone up to 33 and the liabilities of societies increased from about Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. three lakhs.

The Khandbara Labour Forest Society has been graded class 'A' and is one of the most successful organizations of its class in the State.

It had earned a profit of about Rs. 1 lakh and forty thousand in 1950-51 but next year the profit was reduced owing to scarcity and other reasons. The Society is, as its name indicates, forest labourers' and with the help given by the State Government, it exploits the forest coupes and replaces forest contractors. The adivasis get good wages and amenities and the profits are divided among them. Two labour societies were started to exploit other forest produce.

In addition, there is one minor irrigation society that has irrigated 600 acres of land. There is one housing co-operative society for the middle class and another for Bhils and other backward people.

PROHIBITION BENEFITS

The Bhils, like all children of the forest, have their own pattern of adivasi culture. But this has degenerated into various social evils. The Bhils celebrate their Holi and Divali for three months and the celebrations used to be marked by scenes of gaiety that verged on orgies. They are, therefore, being shown the way of having fun in a healthy way. Prohibition has stopped drinking orgies and the family life has improved. The Bhil women have been spared the beatings they used to get from their drunken husbands.

The evil of polyandry has been effectively checked by Bombay's anti-bigamous marriages act.

From the overall picture emerging out of the activities of the Sarvodaya centre, it is clear that the effort of the centre is proving steadily successful although the task of re-education of the Bhil has not been an easy one. The Bhils are a simple, generous-hearted and happy-go lucky people and thus attract a species of parasites like the old 'Kalal' (liq or vendor), the landlord, the sawkar, the contractor and the middleman.

SILENT REVOLUTION

The men of the centre have won the confidence of the Bhils by helping them in their difficulties. They are accepted as the friends of the long-exploited Bhil villagers and the Bhils, after seeing the benefits of the activities introduced by the centre, are responding more favourably to the propaganda and other activities of the centre. A silent evolution is taking place as a progressive citizen of Bhils in West Khandesh and the day when the neglected Bhil, child of the forest, will take his rightful placeee as a progressive citizen of our great country is not far off if the pace of progress is maintained.

1 Crore Plan For Backward Areas Brings Fruit

LAMBADI DANCE

The gypsy 'motif' has become a colourful dance theme. The above picture is portrayal of Lambadi dance by the Little Ballet Troupe.

Bagasse Newsprint

Part of one of last May's issues of the **Savannah Morning News** was printed on paper made from bagasse—sugar cane waste—and results of this first trial are reported as being exceptionally good.

The paper was made on the pilot plant paper machine at the Herty Foundation Laboratories and a new process of steaming the bagasse was employed which removes sugars and other elements before pulping.

This process was developed by Joaquin de la Roza, who has been experimenting with the material since 1918, and claims that bagasse paper can be produced at a cost considerably under that of Canadian and other newsprint.

SHARED EMOTIONS

"One of the many things about you women which has always puzzled me is that you seldom realise that most men simply don't suspect that you, too, are human beings. They just don't grasp the fact that ninety per cent of the very same motives and emotions which drive them are identical with the things that make women tick over".—Douglas Duff on B.B.C.

Last Look Round

CONSCRIPTION is a word which stinks in the nostrils of the citizens of a democratic nation.

Recently Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda India's Planning Commissioner, set the ball rolling by expressing the view that for the implementation of the Five-Year Plan, conscription of labour was not ruled out. When there was severe criticism of this statement, which was held to be smacking of totalitarian methods, the Government came out with a statement that it was "an expression of opinion in relation to an abstract proposition" and had nothing to do with the Plan or the policy of Government.

Next came the All-India Educational Conference at Nagpur where a resolution was passed urging upon the Central and State Governments to introduce immediately conscription for social service in high schools and colleges with a view to inculcating the dignity of manual work and harnessing "the enthusiasm and energies of students to national work." This resolution also has had its share of criticism from various quarters. Students too, in India, are citizens of a democratic nation and they must have individual liberty and they must not be conscripted—that way ran the trend of arguments.

State Acts

FROM newspaper reports appearing in the past week or thereabouts some items in this connection are interesting.

The Government of Bombay on the recommendation of the Agricultural Schools' Committee has taken the decision that vacation for the agricultural high schools in Bombay State in future should be so adjusted, without altering their total duration, as far as possible, as to enable the pupils to participate in the seasonal soil preparation and harvesting operations. This is a welcome decision. Many of the students in these agricultural schools come from the families of agriculturists and the vacations, if adjusted to the times of soil preparation and harvesting, will give their families the much needed help of their sons in the busy seasons.

Students from agricultural schools will of course be a welcome asset, even when they do not come from the families of peasants, to other farmers in their own villages, if they do take part voluntarily in the field operations. For the poor students, even though the payment in India for farm labour is inadequate to help them much in earning sufficient to maintain themselves during school careers, still it will help to supplement either the Government stipend or what their families can afford to spend on them during the period. But the main benefit will be to agriculture, which is a national asset today.

According to a news item from Ahmednagar, the district authorities have been instructed to recruit young men from middle and high schools to be trained as supervisors at famine relief work centres. Shri M. N. Sathe, the Secretary of the 'Nagar Famine Relief Committee, who met Shri B. S. Hiray, Minister of Agriculture, Bombay Government, said that the Minister had issued orders to Collectors of all the affected districts to the above effect, because relief work was suffering due to lack of adequate staff. Whether this recruitment of young men from schools is voluntary or not is not very important, because if even famine relief is suffering for want of supervisors, then in public interest young men have to be recruited.

Key To Success

DURING the week at Biraggguda in Hyderabad State Swami Ramanand Tirth inaugurated a small irrigation project which will be executed by the voluntary labour of the 400 Seva Dal volunteers, who have gone to Hyderabad from all over India in connection with the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress. The work there seems to be in the nature of repairing and renovating silted up and damaged tanks. Swami Ramanand said that INDIA HAD TO TAP HER LATENT MANPOWER TO ENSURE HER ECONOMIC PROSPERITY, independent of extraneous financial assistance.

Speaking on new China under the auspices of the Hyderabad Economic Association, Dr. Gyan Chand, the Patna Economist and one-time adviser to the Prime Minister of India, said that Communist China had protected 120 million acres of land from drought and flood devastation and vast multi-purpose river valley projects were executed there in a comparatively short time. These achievements were made possible between 1949 and 1952 by one device, namely the mobilising of manpower. The secret of China's success was the role labour played there.... and the self-discipline the people displayed.

The world knows definitely well that Mao's China is a totalitarian state. The Government has no compunction in using compulsion to conscript labour for the execution of the projects it undertakes. There are no private contractors who undertake construction work on projects in China. Whatever is done is done for the Government by agencies set up by Government. But compulsion or no compulsion labour on these river valley projects in China seems to be adequately paid, according to reports brought by Indian visitors to Mao's land.

Self-discipline, in the words of Dr. Gyan Chand, seems to be the key to the success of the projects in China.

First Priority

SELF-DISCIPLINE is a virtue which has to be cultivated in young age if outside enforcement of discipline is not to become irksome in human life. And the achievement of this object should have the first priority on the national programmes that are to be launched in India. And this cannot be done better in any phase of a citizen's life than during the college or school-going days. Individual liberty is a great institution which has to be cherished, nurtured and cultivated. But nation's interests also should receive top priority. A nation must be able to continue to withstand and overcome the buffets of the calamities caused by the wrath of nature—like floods and droughts. If there is not sufficient staff to control about 50 bunding operations on which more than 15,000 workers are employed in Ahmednagar district, the authorities have to find personnel, if necessary from schools, to get trained to undertake the guidance of the workers. It is said that about ten-days' training is sufficient to efficiently get the hang of the bunding technique, and to be able to do the supervision work. That their scholastic studies should not suffer when students are 'recruited' is the lookout of the authorities. During the First World War, there were many medical men brought to the field of battle from Britain from the fourth year classes (the degree course being of five years), giving them facilities after the war was over, to complete their course. It was not merely medical men either. Many undergraduates from British Universities were also recruited and trained to assume officers' posts, when the slaughter of officers reached a peak after the disasters of Gallipoli and other fronts.

India is today on the food front, fighting a battle, with its population increasing by leaps and bounds, which is almost a survival test. Prime Minister Nehru has time and again said that the production of foodstuffs should be put on a war footing. And if this has any meaning, then India has to mobilise its manpower to the extent of fighting the battle for food with hopes of success.

N.C.C.'s Role

RECENTLY some Bombay collegians had gone to a National Cadet Corps training camp. Along with their technical and other training, they undertook and completed some small road-building activities. Some of the boys came home minus a few pounds of the extra fat they carried plus a good sunburnt complexion, which an auntie of one of the boys described to me as digustingly dirty. It is indeed heartening when our pampered collegians take up, though only in the N.C.C., some manual labour and do it under the discipline of the Corps. Today under the freedom flag of India, the National Cadet Corps is a helpful adjunct to the defence forces of the country. And besides their army training, these youngsters must, of course, have the training in doing manual labour to set an example to others.

An official of a Pradesh Committee recently told me that there was not much enthusiasm amongst the public today for helping Congress activities. It is true that as a ruling party organisation, it is only those who stand for the actions and policies of the Government who will take interest in Congress activities, as against the general body of the public which was keen on India's independence and was responding with enthusiasm to the Congress call in pre-freedom days. But I was surprised to hear that hundreds of volunteers turned up in a certain province to offer their services to the Bharat Sevak Samaj, which is an adjunct of the Five-Year Plan, but the organisers did not know what task to entrust to these volunteers! This was about a month back; and I do hope that by now, the organisation and programmes of the Samaj are taking shape and those concerned will guide the volunteers' enthusiasm into encouraging and profitable channels. If due to any cause any tardiness or slip-shod attitude is exhibited by the organisers, the enthusiasm is likely to wane.

Who To Blame?

GEN. K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of India, in a message from Ernakulum said that if there was anyone in the country who was 100 per cent nationalist and a 100 per cent patriot, it was the man in the olive green uniform, because the soldier had no desire for power or wealth, but had an intense urge to go in search of opportunity to serve the people. The soldiers, Gen. Cariappa said, should be 100 per cent non-communalist and have a high sense of discipline, loyalty and team spirit in the service and for the protection of the country.

Speaking at Mangalore the General called upon the youth to discipline themselves. He said India will be a land of wealth, peace and plenty if the youth of the country are disciplined. There was a constant complaint that Indian youth was very undisciplined; he had nothing to complain against the youth.

Instead, he blamed the grownups —parents, teachers and leaders of the land—who, he said, were responsible for the indiscipline of the youth.

He suggested compulsory military training for both boys and girls. "Learn to obey before you can command", was the slogan, he gave the youth.

These words coming from the Commander-in-Chief have a deep meaning. The army man is trained for disciplined work. Not merely that he is always ready to take up strenuous work and execute it with self-confidence. Whether to introduce compulsory military training in schools and colleges or not is government's lookout. But one thing that can be said about the advice of Gen. Cariappa is this: Those who have undergone military training or have been even in cadet corps for some time have a stamina and a spirit of teamwork which can see them through many of the difficult occasions that we come across in life. What becomes a burden and beyond his endurance power to a civilian, is often taken up cheerfully by a military man and executed with felicity, not merely because his body is trained to hard exercise and work, but even under unpropitious conditions, his discipline does not allow him to slacken or attempt to put off his effort. And these occasions come in the life-time of every individual very often. Compulsory military training does equip a man to face life boldly and with self-confidence.

India today is a young nation. It has yet to cut its teeth. It is beset not merely with the food shortage menace, but even with housing and other shortages. National reconstruction on the social service field is a colossal task. Looking at all these requisites for the successful implementation of the Five-Year Plan, one is often tempted to welcome even compulsory military training especially for the educated youth of the country. It need not be conscription—general and wholesale. But some kind of training of the youth in a disciplined way during their school and college careers, whether through National Cadet Corps or military training, would not be an unwelcome programme in the nation's interest.

Good News

DR. S. N. Sanyal of Calcutta is reported to have discovered a synthetic compound which can create temporary sterility, without any bad after-effects, in women. He started his research on the use of the oil of "Matar Dal" (Pisum Sativum) and obtained the active principle of the oil synthetically, known as Meta-Xylohydroquinone, from a different base. He expects that it would be shortly possible to market the product in cheap tablet form. Small doses of 50 milligrams administered orally once every month are said to have given successful results. The compound is reported to be successful in cases of some other ailments of women too. Dr. B. C. Roy, West Bengal Chief Minister, has evinced keen interest in Dr. Sanyal's discovery. Dr. Sanyal has also been in correspondence with several foreign authorities on sex-biology, to whom he has communicated his findings.

These tablets, if they give the results claimed without any bad after-effects, can be universally used by the rich as well as the poor without any prejudice.

IN CRIMSON LIGHT OF RISING SUN

How Poet Carl Sandburg Sees America

LAST week Carl Sandburg, one of America's greatest living poets, biographers and troubadours, celebrated his 75th birthday.

In Chicago, his birthday on Tuesday, January 6, was marked by a dinner attended by Illinois Governor Adlai Stevenson and many other notables in the fields of literature, history and the arts, who gathered to pay tribute to the son of Swedish immigrants whose songs and poems and stories about America won him widespread fame. Sandburg himself had his guitar with him and played and sung some of the American folk songs he collected during his many years of travel and work in virtually all parts of the country.

GREATEST LIVING POET OF U. S.

Carl Sandburg with his favourite guitar.

Perhaps an even more significant event was the publication last Tuesday of the first volume of Sandburg's autobiography covering the first 21 years of his life — his boyhood in the midwestern praire town of Galesburg, Illinois, his early jobs, his first travels around the country as a hobo, experiences that were to find their way into his best known poems.

For Sandburg, the book is more than an autobiography. He told an interviewer recently that what he was trying to do was "to get the life of a town and a community, something of the life of the nation. If it should be called anything, it is a biography of a town as filtered through the life of a boy."

For its title, ALWAYS THE YOUNG STRANGERS, Sandburg delved into one of his own poems, a poem reflecting his immigrant parentage and expressing faith that in the United States "the new people,

(Continued On Page 18 col. 5)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Home Of The Head-Hunters

SOME FACTS AND FREAKS FROM NORTH BORNEO

FEW countries in the British Empire have publicised themselves as effectively through the medium of stamps as North Borneo. Although the land is still in a comparatively primitive state, its history, its geographical outlines and its teeming animal life have often appeared on the dozens of pictorial issues it has put out from time to time.

The earlier stamps of North Borneo have fallen into disfavour with a large body of serious collectors, for they have been the objects of a 'cancelled to order' ramp of the first magnitude. However, it is this very same policy which has made the stamps of this territory easily available to collectors, for without cancellation to order a mere trickle of used stamps would ever find their way into the albums of the enthusiast.

Many a collector has been dazzled by his first stamps of Borneo into taking an intense interest in what might previously have been only a lukewarm pastime. The men who designed the stamps of Borneo knew what they were about: They not only paid attention to artistry of execution, but concentrated, on the subjects themselves, making them as quaint or unusual, or horrific or beautiful as possible, so that they might have an instant appeal to the younger set of collectors.

Wilderness

In this sense the stamps of North Borneo are more than a match for the pictorials of Abyssinia Liberia or Mozambique—to name only three countries which have realised the value of 'animal' stamps. An added advantage with these stamps is the fact that Borneo is part of the British Empire, and SOME measure of restraint has been brought to bear to keep its issues within reasonable bounds.

Borneo is a tropical wilderness which has, in the past, had a disastrous effect on anyone not born on its soil. The climate is hot and humid with mountains, valleys, dense jungles and savage tribes all adding to the hazards of existence. It must have been an intrepid band, indeed, that opened up the place in 1881.

Approached from the sea, Borneo seems to rise sheer out of the ocean. Dominating the shore is the towering mass of the immense Mount Kinabalu, rising thirteen thousand feet into the clouds. A fine view of this great peak—clouds and all—appears on the 12 cent value of the set issued to commemorate the Centenary of the foundation of the British North Borneo Company. (S.G. 293).

A good portion of North Borneo is still virtually unmapped and unexplored. On the eastern shores of the island the jungles thick with mangrove swamps reach to the very edge of the sea, the lush green vegetation being broken by sandy stretches fringed by casuarina trees.

Wood is one of the major natural assets of this country and the great trees cut down in the interior are floated down to the port of Sandakan by river. Sandakan is the capital of the Island and the hub of the timber trade. Hardwoods predominate in Borneo and apart from the large amounts used locally, a good portion goes for export.

War Years

During the last war, Sandakan got it from both the sides. The Allies made the place one of their principal bomb targets and the Japanese, when they were forced to retreat, almost destroyed the place before pulling out. The war has left its mark on the stamps of Borneo. The Japanese surcharged the stamps with a distinctive violet overprint—which has only recently been catalogued—and later issued definitive stamps.

Further overprints were employed in later years and two War Tax items of the British regime were also employed with an overprint. In the last stages of the Japanese occupation, stamps of Japan itself (overprinted) were employed.

Returning to the natural features of the territory, the Western side of the island is completely different from the East. Here are no swamps and lowlands; their place is taken by jutting handlands and sandstone cliffs which run straight into the sea. Further inland is an area of low lying hills covered by deep grass. Jesselton is the chief town in this part of the country and is also the terminus of a railway which connects it with the foothills of the South.

Head Hunters

The track runs for seventy seven miles to the township of Weston. Practically speaking, this is the end of civilisation, for the branch line which joins Weston to the wild interior runs through some of the most dangerous country in the world.

Head hunting, as a pastime, has still not been completely wiped out, but in the early days of colonisation, it was a very real menace. The men who constructed the first railroad were risking their necks every time they took a train into the interior. Look at the 16 cent stamp of the series of 1897 and you will get some idea of the terrain met with in this part of the world.

The interior of the island is the haunt of the Murut tribe. Some inroads have been made into their savage customs, but on the least provocation tribal warfare still breaks out and there is an orgy of head hunting with occasional overtones of cannibalism. The Murut is a throw-back to another century. His clothes are fashioned from the barks of trees and to run into him in the jungles is usually a handy way of committing suicide. A magnificent Murut head appears on the lowest value of the 1931 Anniversary issue, while in the current set, a warrior of the tribe is shown complete with his formidable blowpipe, which means an agonising death to anyone unfortunate enough to come within its fairly long range.

The Murut ekes out his days by hunting and occasional farming, living in a village whose central feature is a large hut with compartments given over for the use of individual families. The rooms are connected by a common passageway whose sole ornamentation consists of grinning skulls taken from enemies of the tribe.

Transport

It is obvious that with marauding tribes lurking around, communications must play an extremely important part in the life of the country. Unfortunately the railroads have only opened up a small portion of the land and the rest has to manage with the lowly buffalo for the transport of goods. The tiny communities lie at great distances from each other and people wishing to go from one to the other usually have to foot it out. Fortunately most of the population lives on the river banks and the cheap and handy dug-out canoe comes in most useful. Motor launches and other more modern means are available only near the larger towns.

The climate being what it is, diseases have long been a scourge, decimating the population every now and then in times gone by. Under the British regime nowever a chain of dispensaries has been established, and now even the remotest and most inaccessible villages have something to fall back on when faced with a sudden onset of sickness.

A prominent place has also been given to education, and most communities have a school where the native youngsters are put through their three R's. Symbolic of this spirit of co-operation is the crest of the British North Borneo Company—black and white arms intertwined, supporting the flag of the territory.

Pirate Terror

Those who visit modern Borneo, will hardly realise what strides have been made in the opening up of Borneo. A century ago the place was among the most notorious in the world, for what respite there was from head hunting cannibals was destroyed by pirates and slave traders. The rulers of the time were intent only on plunder, and it was a common enough occurrence to see a fleet of war canoes sail off to raid some neighbouring area in the Celebes.

Usually the compliment was returned by the victims' friends and it was to put a stop to this piracy that Great Britain and Holland decided to take over the taming of this savage country. A picture of a boat similar to the pirate vessels of the last century is to be found on the 8 cent stamp of 1897. The scene is familiar enough to all readers of the novels of Joseph Conrad.

Looking through the stamps of North Borneo, one is struck by the diversity of the animal life of the place. A heraldic lion appears from the earliest days, but this has no counterpart in the Borneo of real life. But the set of 1894 featured a magnificent stag, an Argus pheasant and a crocodile.

The Argus pheasant is one of the most beautiful birds in existence, and its circular, fan-like tail bears a great resemblance to the brilliant plumage of the peacock. Crocodiles infest most of the Bornean rivers and a particularly nasty looking specimen is snarling away on the 12 cent values of 1894 and 1897.

The honey bear which is shown in the 1897 set is a timid creature which lives on a vegetarian diet. It can climb trees with the greatest of ease and is—in common with most bears—particularly fond of rifling hives which nestle high above in the tree tops.

Both the elephant and the rhinoceros which appeared on the stamps of 1909 are virtually dying out, and the white elephants which former travellers spoke of and which were used by the rulers on State occasions have vanished long ago. The Tapir, which one sees on the 1 cent of this year is one of the rarest animals in the world and is accorded pride of place in the few zoos which have managed to secure a specimen.

No Trust!

The cassowary—(24 cent of 1909)—is allied to the ostrich and the Australian emu and New Zealand kiwi. It is large and ungainly, has rudimentary wings quite useless for flying, and feathers of poor quality.

Far more interesting is the horn-bill. This bird evidently does not trust his mate. When the time comes for the hen to hatch her eggs, the male bird walls her up into a hallow tree, sealing up the entrance with clay. This clay soon becomes rock hard and escape is impossible, so the hen has perforce to remain immured and hatch her eggs, undisturbed by the busy world outside.

The male fetches food to the hen and when the chicks are out, breaks open the sealing clay and frees his brood. Some idea of the strength of the hornbill's beak can be gained from the fact that a hammer is quite often unable to break the clay down without a good deal of trouble.

Another rarity among the animals of Borneo is the clouded leopard, a fine picture of which is shown on the popular commemoratives of 1931. Only a few survive today and the markings are quite different from the spots which brand the leopards found in other parts of the world. The clouded leopard affords a fine example of animal camouflage, for its markings merge perfectly into the jungle background, making it all but invisible to its prospective victim.

Ugly Brutes

For sheer ugliness it would be hard to beat some of the simians of Borneo. The horrid looking chap on the 4 cent of 1939 is the proboscis monkey an unlovely creature whose looks can only be matched by the Orang Utan. It is a common belief that the latter is a ferocious beast—an idea spread by a gruesome Edgar Allen Poe murder yarn in which this ape turned out to be the killer.

Actually the Orang—or 'Old Man of the Woods', as the natives style him—is a shy, timid animal, living is the fastnesses of the forest and staying in nests constructed high in the trees. The sight of a man is usually enough to make a whole herd of orangs vanish into the forest and they never attack unless they are cornered. But when roused there is little doubt that they can be dangerous—very dangerous.

The older stamps of Borneo with the cancelled-to-order bar postmarks are easily available, and the modern pictorials, because they are sold by the Crown Agents in London, are also as common as the stamps of any other colony. A representative grouping of the stamps of North Borneo is possible without much of an outlay and is certain to make a sparkling display in the pages of the album.

Famous Swede

The stamp illustrated above honours the Swedish religious reformer Olaus Petri who was chancellor to Gustavus Vasa, the author of the first Swedish history and of the first Swedish drama. The stamp marks the fourth centenary of Petri's death in 1552, and shows him preaching to the congregation.

New Zealand Provisional

The inland and Commonwealth letter rate has been raised by New Zealand from January 1st, and in anticipation of the increased demand for the 3d stamp, additional supplies of this denomination were ordered some time ago from the printers in England. Since these supplies have not yet arrived, a provisional has been created by overprinting the current 1d for use as a 3d stamp. The overprint consists of '3d.' in bold letters just above the right hand value panel, once on each stamp.

As stamp collectors are aware, surcharges usually REDUCE the denomination of the basic stamp: only on very few occasions has the value been raised. This, of course, is only an elementary precaution, since forging of surcharges is relatively simple, and if a basic one penny item is raised to a shilling, there will be plenty of incentive for unscrupulous persons to get hold of quantities of the stamp and subject them to some artful jugglery.

HOT STUFF!

Some time back there was quite an uproar in philatelic circles over the leakage of imperforate stamps from the Australian Government printers. The items concerned fetched fabulous prices in the specialist market, but the fact that they had been deliberately 'wangled' out of the printers brought their status down to the level of printer's waste.

Now a parallel case has occurred with the stamps of New Zealand. A man is reported to have been arrested and sentenced in London for possession — knowing it to have been stolen — of an imperforate block of the George VI 1d. stamp of New Zealand. To date only 46 copies of the loot have been recovered, and therefore it is probable that the remainder of the sheet — 194 stamps — may be lurking around somewhere.

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TODAY

Hindu: Posh Vad 11, 2009.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 24, 1372.
Parsi: Amardad 12, 1322.
Sunrise 7-15 a.m., Sunset 6-10 p.m.
Hightide 06-46, 21-34, Lowtide 01-18, 14-00.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

HIREY ON FAMINE RELIEF

Under the auspices of the Walkeshwar-Mahaluxmi Group of Social Welfare Committees, the Hon'ble Shri B. S. Hirey, Minister for Revenue, will speak on "Famine Conditions And Relief in Bombay State" at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at 6.15 p.m. Mr. Homi J. H. Talyarkhan, M. L. A. and President of the Group will preside.

TAMIL NAD CYCLONE RELIEF COMMITTEE: 'Cyclone Relief Day' — today; 8-00 a.m., to 7-00 p.m., volunteers will go door to door for collections in Dadar-Matunga-Sion.

BENGALI EDUCATION SOCIETY HIGH SCHOOL: Opening ceremony of the Society's New School Building 6-30 p.m. at 163, Morbaug Road, Dadar. Mayor Mr. G. N. Desai will perform the opening ceremony. A variety programme by the students of the School has also been arranged.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain, Public Lecture on "The Two-sided Ego" at 6-15 p.m. today.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on "How, Knowing Self, is Knowing All" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m

CEREMONIAL PARADE IN DELHI ON JAN. 12

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (PTI): Two Mahavir Chakras and six Vir Chakras for gallantry in the Kashmir operations and one Military Cross and one I.D.S.M. for gallantry in the last war are to be presented to the recipients by the outgoing Commander-in-Chief Gen. K. M. Cariappa, at the ceremonial parade in his honour on January 12.

According to the programme as finalised, over 4,000 officers and men, representing every arm of the Indian Army, will take part in the parade. There will be vehicles of various kinds as well as horses, mules and camels.

Mahayagna At Matunga

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The South Indian Bhajana Samaj, Matunga, is conducting a Purushasukta Mahayagna tod ay. (Sunday) 11.

This function is being arranged in conjunction with the discourses on the Gita now being delivered by Mahamahopadhyaya Ananthakrishna Sastri.

MAHARASHTRA IN DISTRESS

Citizens' Meeting To Plan Help

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay has authorised Mr. G. N. Desai, the Mayor to set up a Citizens' Famine Relief Committee so that this great city, which has closer ties with the people affected by the famine, can mobilise its resources for the succour of the people in distress.

Districts of Maharashtra are in the grip of unprecedented famine and near-famine conditions. While the State is doing its best to alleviate the people's sufferings, it is the duty of the citizens of Bombay to rise to the occasion and help to tide over a crisis period.

The Mayor, in accordance with the wishes of the Corporation has called a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay in the Corporation Hall on Wednesday, January 14, 1953, at 6 p.m. to consider the question of mobilising public support.

MR. HIRAY CONCLUDES 600-MILE TOUR

Visit To Scarcity Areas In Ahmednagar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, concluded his four-day tour of the scarcity affected areas in Ahmednagar District, yesterday. The Minister covered a distance of about 600 miles, visiting remote parts of the district with a view to acquainting himself with the conditions obtaining in those areas as a result of the failure of rains and to assuring the people that the Government would give them the maximum aid to tide over the difficult conditions.

On the fourth day of his tour, yesterday, the Minister visited the Gunodi Tank Project and the Gurav-Pimpari Tank Work and discussed relief measures with social workers at Karjat, Jamkhed and Shrigonda, the worst affected talukas in the district.

Mr. Hiray stopped at roadside places and gave word of encouragement to the people affected by scarcity. He also invited from them suggestions for starting minor irrigation works and told them to bring to the notice of the authorities any irregularities they might notice in the matter of payment of scarcity wages and provision of amenities for labourers working on scarcity works.

At Gunodi Tank Project, the Minister watched 500 workers engaged on the dam project, which is of earthen type, commanding 7,000 acres of land and estimated to cost over Rs. 15 lakhs. This project, which was started in 1950, is scheduled to be completed by March next.

EXPERIMENT IN RAIN-MAKING

Meteorological Experts To Review Position

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A five-day conference of regional directors of Indian Meteorological Services will be held at Kodaikanal from January 15, it was learnt here today.

The Conference, to be presided over by Mr. V. V. Sohoni, Director-General of Observatories, Government of India, will review problems relating to meteorological matters like organisation, development and research.

The Conference will also review rain-making experiments conducted in India and issue of rainfall reports with greater details.

Dr. B. N. Desai, Director of the Regional Meteorological Centre in Bombay and Mr. S. L. Malurkar, Director of the Colaba Observatory in Bombay will leave for Madras tomorrow night to participate in the Conference.

TOKYO: Japan plans to send an official trade mission to Iran, Turkey, Syria and the Lebanon in February or March, a Foreign Office spokesman said on Saturday.

DONATION OF LANDS TO EDUCATIONAL BODIES

State Will Consider Issue Of Facilities, Concessions

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AT the moment it was difficult for the Government to increase its aid to secondary schools and colleges and these institutions would do well to tap other sources for additional funds that they needed, observed Bombay's Minister for Education and Law, Mr. Dinkerrao N. Desai, speaking at Dharwar, today.

Primary education, the Minister said, was the first charge on the Government, as it should be in a Welfare State, and naturally primary education had greater claims on the State's resources, which at present were limited.

The Minister was speaking at the annual social gathering of the Arts College of the Karnatak Education Board. Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar, Chairman of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Mr. C. C Hulkoti, Vice-Chancellor of the Karnatak University, were present on the occasion.

ALL POSSIBLE AID

The Minister said that the Government was spending as much as Rs. 13 crores, one-fifth of the State's total budget, on education Even then, 15,000 villages were yet to be provided with primary schools and a number of existing schools were under-staffed and all this meant that more money was required for primary education. He, however, gave an assurance that the Government would extend all possible aid to secondary schools and colleges but it was advisable for them that they should tap other resources of limit their expenditure to available funds.

The Education Minister appealed to the general public to make a little sacrifice and donate liberally to educational institutions and thus contribute to the progress of the nation.

The Minister appreciated the idea of collecting donations in the form of lands, which the college has put into practice, and said that the Government would consider the question of giving necessary concessions and facilities for transfer of lands to educational institutions as gifts. He also endorsed the plea for constructing simple and cheap type buildings for schools and colleges and said that this idea had already been implemented in the case of proposed building for a college in Bombay.

TRANSFER OF BOOKS FROM BARODA LIBRARY

Government Policy Explained

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The criticism that has been appearing in a section of the press regarding the orders of the Government of Bombay transferring certain books from the Central Library, Baroda, to the M. S. University, Baroda, or the Regional Libraries, seems to be a result of incorrect appreciation of these orders. The facts are that the Registrar of the M. S. University requested the Government to spare for the University Library such surplus copies of the Gujarati books as were known to exist in the Central Library, Baroda. A list was accordingly made of the Gujarati books of which more than one copy existed in the Baroda Library and it has been proposed to transfer only these extra copies to the M. S. University, Baroda, or the Regional Library, Ahmedabad. The same procedure was contemplated in respect of the extra copies of Marathi books after a list was prepared.

It is clear, therefore, that Government orders related only to the transfer, either to the M. S. University, Baroda, or the Regional Libraries, of surplus copies of Gujarati and Marathi books in the Baroda Library. In no case was the Baroda Central Library to be left without at least one copy of each book.

MADRID: Vice-Admiral J. H. Casady, Commander of the United States Sixth Fleet said on Saturday he believed that friendship between and United States and Spain would grow stronger this year than ever before.

Dry Weather Prevails

ALL-INDIA REPORT

POONA, Jan. 10. Following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday:

Except for a few light showers in Tamilnad, weather has been dry over the country.

Night temperatures fell appreciably over north-east India outside Assam and coastal Orissa, in south Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. They were generally appreciably above normal in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and the peninsula outside Kutch, west Saurashtra and north coastal Andhra Desa.

Following is the weather chart:

Ahmedabad	65	0	0	0.8	+0.8
Allahabad	78	51	0	0	—0.2
Bangalore	79	64	0	0	—0.1
Baroda	88	64	0	0.7	+0.7
Belgaum	86	60	0	0	0
BOMBAY	87	70	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	79	58	0	0	—0.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	85	61	0	0	—0.1
Khandwa	90	58	0	0.3	+0.1
Madras	83	72	0	0.9	+0.3
Nagpur	85	54	0	0	—0.1
New Delhi	74	47	0	0.3	+0.1
Patna	78	54	0	0	—0.1
Poona	88	58	0	0	0

Two Nationalists Jailed In Goa

(From A Correspondent)

GOA, Jan. 10.

Sachit Shilkar, Thomas Dias and Kurchodkar, who had been arrested on the 29th April 1952 for distribution of nationalist literature and for attempting to affix anti-portuguese posters in Marmagao have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fine. The trial of Dr. Carvalho of Cuncolim still continues. Apparently, the Military Tribunal have not yet obtained their final instructions from Lisbon.

FASHION PARADE PROCEEDS

To Go To Famine Relief

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In view of the appeal made by H. E. the Governor, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council have decided to donate the proceeds from the three-day Fashion Parade Show organised and presented by Evans Fraser & Co. India Ltd., and the New Era Textile Mills Ltd., for the funds of the B.P.W.C., and its activities, to the Famine Relief Fund. Though the needs of the Council are great, they feel that the cause of Famine Relief is more important and urgent and are confident that the public of Bombay will always generously respond to the Council's appeal for funds for this cause and for its own activities, in the future.

Tickets are available from Evans Fraser & Co., for the 12th, 13th and 14th January, 1953.

It is hoped that the public will attend in large numbers to make this function a success.

DR. B. V. KESKAR

BOMBAY, Saturday. Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, visited the Bombay Station of All-India Radio and the offices of the Films Division today. He also attended the South Indian music festival at Matunga in the evening and later left for Delhi.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, January 11.

BOMBAY

244 METRES

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Hemangini Divetia, G songs, 08-15 S Vyas, bhairav, 11-45 V D Joglekar, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 S Parsekar, violin, 13-40 Gustav Mehler.

17-30 V D Joglekar, vocal, 18-10 S Parsekar violin, 18-30 S Vyas, shree, 19-00 Hemangini Divetia, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, bhoop, 19-30 V D Joglekar, vocal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 S Vyas, jaijaiwanti, 20-45 Hemangini Divetia, G songs 21-15 R Jayam, K music, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353 METRES

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 S Parsekar, violin, 08-45 S Varerkar, M songs, 11-00 Your Choice, 12-15 Sushil Mohan, H songs, 12-30 A Bux, sarangi, 13-00 S Varerkar, M pad, 13-30 Sushil Mohan, H songs, 13-50 V H Khan, gaud sarang.

17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Sushil Mohan, H songs, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 S Varerkar, Madgulkar-Khadilkar compositions, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Konkani programme, 21-30 S Parsekar, violin, 22-00 V H Khan, darabari.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1 m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 S Mehta, bilaskhani todi, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 Kamalakthmi Majmundar, geets, 18-20 Uma Oza, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Life story (Ahm.), 19-00 S Mehta, puriya, 19-15 Uma Oza, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Raag ranjan, (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 S Mehta, bihag, 20-30 Your Choice (Baroda), 20-30 Cl 1/2 hour, Delhi relay, (Ahm.), 21-15 Uma Oza, geets, 21-30 A Munshi, 'Laxmidas'.

RADIO CEYLON

(19.84, 41.72 m. MORNING, 25.05, 41.72 m. EVENING). —7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Nova Time, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour, Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programme, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:— 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces' all-star bill, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety, ahoy!

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

TALK IN ENGLISH

On Monday (January 12) at 9-45 p.m. Mr. Homi J. H. Talyarkhan will broadcast a talk in English entitled "Aksa Beach, Gorai and Kalina" in the series "Bombay's Lesser Known Beauty Spots" from All India Radio, Bombay. The talk can be heard on Bombay 'A' (243.9 and 41.44 metres).

TALK IN GUJARATI

On Monday (January 12) at 8-30 p.m. Mr. Dilip Kothari will broadcast a talk in Gujarati entitled "Pahelun Sukh Te Pais Ralya" i the series "Raheni Bhegi Kaheni Fare." This can be heard on Bombay 'A' (243.9 and 41.4 metres).

Between You And Me

By Me

INAUGURATING the eleven-day music festival in aid of the building fund of the Shanmukananda Fine Arts and Sangeeta Sabha at Matunga, the Chief Justice Mr. M. C. Chagla deplored the fact that Bombay, being a cosmopolitan cultural centre, had no concert hall of its own.

The fact is that men in authority and a large number of citizens of Bombay are not fully aware of the musical talents and the dance wealth which the city has become heir to, in recent years. In Bombay, Hindustani music and Karnataki Sangeet are competing for the pride of place. In Bombay North, there are half a dozen institutions training students in Karnataki music. It will be a mystery to many that Matunga has a number of budding girl violinists who can hold their own as solo players and accompanists. Mr. Kapileswari Buwa, Prof. Deodhar and many others have been running schools of Hindustani music and have been inculcating the art of great masters like Pandit Vishnu Digambar, Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan and Ailadiya Khan. While Bombay can be proud of front rank Hindustani artistes like Pandit Omkarnath, Vinayak Patwardhan, Kesarbai Kerkar and Hirabai Barodekar, there are also Karnataki musicians of note like Shrimatis Lalitha Venkatram, Sundaramma Raghavaiah, Alamelumangal and others, who are booked for recitals in all parts of India. No other city in India can boast of exponents and executants of the two systems of music living together and contributing their best to the advancement of art.

* * *

In the field of dance, Manipuri, Kathakali, Kathak and Bharat Natya have many adherents and exponents in the city. Raja Rajeswari Bharat Natya Kalamandir, Rupaiyatan and the institution run by Mr. Shetty in Bombay North are training many students in Bharat Natya and Kathakali. Similarly, Mr. Bepin Sinha and the Jhaveri sisters are propagating the Manipuri art, while a number of Kathak teachers are doing the same for their system of dance. Bombay can assemble today a vast array of students trained in the technique and traditions of the four classic schools of dance. Smts. Damayanti Joshi and Jayakumari have carried aloft the banner of Bombay in the dance world, while Smts. Hima Kesarkodi, Shevanti and Vajifdar sisters have earned overseas fame. Instead of the old iron curtain, separating one school from the other, there is an atmosphere of friendly approach and one school tries to understand and benefit from the highlights of the other. Artistes like Anjali Hora have studied the art of Bharat Natya in Kalakshetra, Adyar (Madras), and are running schools in Bombay to propagate the art in traditional style.

Bombay has become the historic meeting ground of the two great systems of music and the four traditional schools of dance. No city is better fitted to be the centre of all-India music and dance academy than our own.

* * *

In spite of this rapid development in art, music and dance, schools are handicapped by want of accommodation and other amenities. Practising musicians find it difficult to give public recitals because of the exorbitant rent for music halls, which varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per performance. If an enterprising dance troupe engages a cinema theatre for recitals, it costs more than Rs. 1,000 a day. The average cinema theatre in the city can accommodate about 800 people. Even if the house is full, very little is left to the artiste after paying the rent and entertainment tax. Of late, many music clubs and fine art societies have gone out of the picture because of soaring costs and economic depression. This is an unfortunate development from the point of view of art, as many of the displaced musicians and artistes from princely States now look to the public for support. The pathetic plight of the musicians has been spotlighted by the fact that even the Government of India has started the nucleus of a relief fund for helping artistes in distress. But this will not save the situation. It is the duty of the Central and State Governments to create conditions in which music circles can thrive, give full facilities for performances by renowned artistes and pay them adequately.

The Bombay Government can give direct encouragement in this direction by exempting registered, non-profit making music societies from entertainment tax. Madras State has given similar concessions.

A timely gesture of this type will give new life to struggling music clubs, without which art will perish for want of encouragement.

* * *

Mr. M. C. Chagla said that it was the duty of the State to provide concert halls and art galleries for its citizens. If the Government had earmarked a portion of the entertainment tax, such an objective could have been easily achieved. In spite of its art and cultural pre-eminence, Bombay has no concert hall of its own. Agitation by the public led the Corporation to pass pious resolutions which are still to be implemented. There was a talk of erecting a concert hall near Wadala, but it is still in the blue print stage. In this context, Mr. Chagla congratulated the Shanmukananda Fine Arts and Sangeeta Sabha for undertaking to construct a music hall in North Bombay, which could be put to common use of all art and cultural organisations. On account of the encouraging response from the public and handsome gesture by artistes who agreed to perform at minimum rates, the Sabha was able to save Rs. 70,000 from two music festivals. Ex-Governor Raja Maharaj Singh blessed the project with a handsome donation. After the termination of this year's festival, the Sabha proposes to lay the foundation for the hall. But the sponsors are still battling for a proper site. Our city fathers can help this noble endeavour by leasing them a suitable site without procrastination and red tapism.

* * *

SARTORIALLY speaking, the Indian male has been the butt of uncharitable criticism. He has not marched with the times nor has he geared himself to catch the eye.

During the national fight for freedom, Gandhi cap came into vogue. Jawahar jacket was made fashionable after the style set by Pandit Nehru. During his Governor-Generalship, Rajaji made some sartorial improvement in the collar and sleeves of khadi shirt. That experiment has not been much of a success, as he alone takes to it now.

Since the advent of the national dress with sherwani and jodhpuri to match, the all-white model — Khadi pyjama, shirt and Gandhi cap has become less fashionable. Far from being the apparel of orthodox Congressmen, it has become the habitual dress of blackmarketers, detectives and plainclothesmen. At a ministerial function, I saw four khadi clad men accompanying a minister. As their faces were new, I asked a Congress official as to who these new leaders were. I was surprised when I was told that they were plainclothesmen accompanying the minister for security reasons. I wonder why this regulation uniform, traditionally associated with the Congress and freedom struggle should be prescribed to the police appendage of the ministers. To don Khadi in the orthodox fashion has become well nigh dangerous, as there are dark possibilities of mistaken identity.

* *

Recently at a function held under the auspices of the nursing association in Madras, Governor Sri Prakasa advised male nurses to give up the profession of nursing "in the larger interests of their sex." The flowing head dress of the woman-nurse was more attractive, he said, than the cap of the man-nurse.

It is one of the minor tragedies of life that the male does not shine in his own dress, while the woman sways in all garbs. A woman in Gandhi cap and Kesaria looks more smart than the male prototype. Even when the woman attires in male dress, she scores over the male of the species. According to a report from Hyderabad, a girl of twenty had to take to plying the rickshaw for livelihood on account of her straitened circumstances. She carried on very well as a rickshawallah, till the police, by accident, found her out as a rickshawalli. But a male in women's dress will be easily detected or will be mistaken for one of the 'neuter' guards of a Zenana or a princely harem. In the bushcoats that have come into vogue, in male wardrobe, attempts have been made to incorporate a little of feminine charm and glamour. The 'Awara bushcoat' with the profiles of film stars printed on them have become fashionable among the youths of our generation. But they do not catch the eye, in catch-as-catch-can style. Meanwhile women stars' 'la mode' in sari and dupatta are the rage of the womenfolk, for which the poor male has to foot the bill.

* * *

It is time that a concerted attempt is made on all fronts to give a "new look" to the male. Herein, the cutter and tailor have to come to our rescue. Presiding over the Bombay Presidency Tailors' Conference recently, Mr. Khandke demanded that the tailoring trade chamber should be consulted by the Government in prescribing course of studies in tailoring for the S.S.C. Examination. He also pleaded for representation of the chamber on the Textile Control Board.

One may ask whether production or distribution of textiles will be benefited by the inclusion of tailors on the Textile Control Board. But one should not be oblivious to the fact that as caterers of ready-made garments, the tailors have been performing a utility service to humanity. They may cut indifferently and stitch without proportion, but they have got the knack of fitting the man to their make of dress. Humanity's plastic capacity to shrink or bulge as per order is never shown better than when it swaggers in the tailor's ready-made. Sometimes they make a fashion of obesity and the hunchback. They make a big draw of film stars, though the latter often give uncashable cheques to settle their dress bill. The V-neck and the Bikini are the greatest gifts to the world which have caused flutter in many a heart.

* * *

Revolutionary, as their achievements are, they have to give a new version of the philosophy of "Clothes and the Man." Mr. Khandke has already adumbrated a plan to make Government servants worthy of the free country which they are ruling. He declares that it is necessary that Government should give some thought to the various aspects of the uniforms provided to the Railway employees, the police and office peons. According to him the standard of uniforms has considerably gone down and the present uniforms do no credit to Bombay.

Any tip to activise this "Uniformed Brotherhood" which forms the bulwark of red tapism in the lower ranks and which hibernates in the gospel of no work without 'bakshis', will be welcomed by the public. It looks rather a serious omission that the Five-Year Plan which has given top priority to food, clothing and shelter, should have neglected the serious problem of national dress. An addendum by a brain trust of cutters, tailors, dress designers and impressarios will not be unwelcome.

It is significant that Mr. Khandke is silent about the Bombay women police uniform. The colour scheme matches with their onerous job of detecting prohibition cases on Railway platforms and of acting as decoy girls on the sea shore to probe the mind of wandering Romeos hunting for 'glad eyes'. In a welfare state the Government is not only the guardian of law and order, but a mentor of morale and morality. The dress must proclaim the man, and not merely cover him.

MARTYRS TO SCIENCE

Drama Of Animal Husbandry

(Feuilleton)—Martyrs to Science. (By N. Vorobyev and V. Zhuravsky, Pravda, September. 7, p.2. Complete text).

MARTHA sadly lowered her head. Before her in the decrepit manger were dry corn husks. Her ribs protruded from her sunken sides and straps ran from the star on her forehead to her tail; one might have expected poor Martha to fall apart if this gear had been removed.

The door squeaked on its hinges and two young women came into the stall, one a brunette in a stylish jacket and the other a blonde in overalls and with a pail in her hand. An old man in a skull cap cautiously stepped into the stall behind them. He had a tripod under his arm and was carrying over his shoulder an antediluvian camera that looked like an open Tula concertina.

"Polina," said the woman in the jacket to her companion, "go over behind the partition and splash some water in the pail. Make it sound good and loud. And you, Comrade Photographer, get the cow in focus".

When she heard the water the cow gave a start, began to moo and tried to charge through the partition.

"Catch the right moment!" the lady said authoritatively to the old man, who was protecting the lens with his skull cap.

And as the cow reared up on its hind legs like a horse, the camera clicked. The woman in overalls sighed and said:

"How much longer are we going to torment the poor beast?

It's no joke to go four days without a drop of water!"

"You're too sentimental, Polina," the woman in the jacket reproved her. "Martha is not to have any water for five more days, Science has to have its martyrs!"

Science's "martyr" mooed and then quietened down and lowered her head.

A short time later the photograph of Martha was displayed in the auditorium of the Moscow Veterinary Academy in Kuzminki, along with her friends Cuckoo, Algebra, Seagull and Strawberry—one in a mask, another wrapped up in electric cable, a third hugging a post with her forelegs. At the speaker's stand was the young brunette in the stylish jacket.

WATERLESS DIET

"Even the Ascaelepiad" she said, "conducted experiments on a complete waterless diet. The Englishman Williams recommended that colds be cured by a dry-food diet, and the Austrian Schort noticed that horses that require much water tire easily. Among Russian scientists special mention should be made of the work of Doctor of Veterinary Sciences Prof. Victor Mikhailovich Koropov rector of our academy and director of my dissertation", and the woman in the jacket nodded respectfully in the direction of the chairman. "As is known, Victor Mikhailovich was the first to determine that after 15 days of water starvation horses refuse to eat at all—"

There was a muffled sound from the back rows, where zootechnicians from the outlying areas were seattd. The chairman tapped his pencil on the carafe, and the prospective candidate continued without pausing:

"The question of the influence of excessive amounts of water on the animal organism has also interested scientists. Because time does not permit I will not be able to analyse the experiments of Lintzel, Dubelir, Schmeger, Marker, Morgan, Tangle, Zeitschek, Eccles, Pott and many others—Until we made our experiments, however, the question of controlling the water regimen had been studied only in rabbits, dogs, horses and camels. Cattle were unjustly neglected. Our experiments, carried out under the guidance of Prof. Koropov, fill in this gap. The present dissertation contains material and conclusions on the pathophysiology of the lactational function of cows—I will now describe experiment No. 1—".

A fly buzzed in the auditorium and flew against the glass.

Let us leave prospective Candidate of Sciences Anna Gomberg at the speaker's stand for a time, dear reader, while we, in the interests of greater conciseness, turn to the original source—i.e., to her dissertation

THOSE EXPERIMENTS

The author of the dissertation provided a practical solution for and theoretically elaborated upon four cardinal problems in the field of dairy farming.

PROBLEM No. 1

Will a cow produce much milk if she is not given any water? Martha was not given any water for nine days. And what was the result? "While consumption of coarse feed dropped during the first days of the waterless regime," the dissertation states, "in subsequent days the animal refused to eat even concentrates." The cow lost 60 kilograms and her milk yield dropped 87 per cent. The principle derived by the author is as follows:

"Complete water starvation was accompanied by excitability from the first day of the experiment. Particularly intense excitement developed when water was given to other cows. When the animal heard the sound of running water it mooed, stretched its neck in the direction of the water, tried to get to the water and put its forelegs in the feeding trough."

PROBLEM No. 2.

Will a cow produce much milk if she is given too much water? On an average day Soya, a brown cow, drank 72 liters of water and would not drink a single drop more. Evidently she knew her requirements. But Soya was subjected to an operation: an incision was made in her side and a rubber

(Continued on page 18, col. 4)

C.C.I. Athletics

Mary D'Souza Betters Indian Record In 80 Metres Hurdles

(BY OUR ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ONE all-India record and two meet records were bettered on the first day of the heats of the third annual athletics of the Cricket Club of India held this afternoon at the Brabourne Stadium. The Indian Olympic girl athlete Mary D'Souza easily held the spotlight by clipping off one tenth of a second from "Cuckoo" Peters' Indian record of 13 seconds for the 80 metres hurdles.

The two meet records went to the credit of T. Pulickal, who won the 800 metres run and K. S. Menon who cleared 10 ft. in in the pole vault. While Menon bettered his previous best record-making jump of 10 ft 3 in. by seven clear inches, Pulickal of Tatas cut off 2.1 seconds from A. Nazareth's best time for the 800 metres of 2 min. 4.2 seconds established in last year's meet.

Ullal Rao, the former Indian high jump champion and present holder of the event for Bombay, was seen in a new role. He won both his heats in the 100 and 200 metres runs.

The response for the meet, which left nothing to be desired from the point of efficient organisation and actual running of events, was rather poor, specially when many had sent in their entries. Last minute scratchings tended to make the programme colourless. Many heats had to be cancelled and those present were directly qualified for the final, while in a few women's events there was only left one solitary competitor.

Austin Pereira, the young graceful runner, gave ample promise of one day becoming our best quarter-miler, when he won his heat this afternoon effortlessly in the excellent timing of 52.3 seconds, the fastest among the three heats decided.

Mary D'Souza's performance in establishing a new Indian record for the women's 80 metres hurdles is ample proof of the lessons she has learnt from her recent trip to Helsinki. In addition to this the famous sprinter also won her way into the final of the 100 metres run.

The remaining finals will be held tomorrow when the meet concludes

The results were:—

MEN'S EVENTS

100 Metres Run (Heats)

1st heat: Ullal Rao (Tatas) 1 R. Soonawalla (Rangers) 2. R Mercado (Levers) 3. Time: 11.4 secs. 2nd heat: K. C. Gowdar (Cosmopolitan Club) 1. R. Tobin (Rangers) 2. N. C. Bhatia (Khalsa College) 3. Time: 11.3 secs.

All the above six qualified for the final.

200 Metres Run Heats

1st heat: Ullal Rao (Tatas) 1. K. C. Gowdar (Cosmopolitan S. C.) 2. Time: 32.2 secs. 2nd heat: R. C. De Soysa (Rangers) 1. M. Talkar Mahim A.A.) 2. Time: 23.9 secs. 3rd heat: R. Soonawalla (Rangers) 1. O. Pinto (Rangers). 2. Time: 48.9 secs.

All the above six qualified for the final.

400 Metres Run (Heats)

1st heat: Austin Pereira (Rangers) 1. S. D'Souza (Rangers) 2. Time: 52.3 secs. 2nd heat: R.M. Thingalaya (Tatas) 1. J. Lobo (Tatas) 2. Time: 52.7 secs. 3rd heat: P. Madhavan (Khalsa College) 1. O. Pinto (Rangers) 2. Time: 1 min. 37. secs.

All the aboxe six qualified for the final.

800 Metres Run—Final

T. Pulickal (Tatas) 1. I. Fernandes (Rangers) 2. P. Raghavan (Bombay Keraleeya Kalamandalam) 3. Time: 2 min. 2.1 secs (New Meet Record).

Pole Vault—Final

K. S. Menon (Khalsa College) 1. S. Rebello (Cosmopolitan S. C.) 2. S. K. Boloor (Tatas) 3. Height 10 ft. 10 in. (New Meet Record).

Throwing The Javelin—Final

B. Irani (Rangers) 1. R. S. Kumble (Tatas) 2. S. K. Boloor (Tatas) 3. Dist: 144 ft. 11 in.

Putting The Shot—Final

C. N. Bhaisa (Zoroastrian P. C. H. L.) 1. R. S. Kumble (Tatas) 2. David (I.A.F.) 3. Dist: 34 ft. 1-1/2 in.

Running Broad Jump—Final

R. O'Brien (Tatas) 1. K. C. Gowdar (Cosmopolitan S. C.) 2. J. P. Noronha (Amateur S. C.) 3 Dist: 21 ft. 10 in.

4x100 Metres Relay—Final

Rangers S. C. "B" 1. Rangers S. C. "A" 2. Bombay Keraleeya Kalamandalam 3. Time: 44.5 secs.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

50 Metres Run (Heats)

S. Gokarn, Mary Jane Castellino, Mary D'Souza, M. Leela and Joan Tellis qualified for the final.

100 Metres Run (Heats)

1st heat: Mary D'Souza (Rangers) 1. Time 16.2 secs. 2nd heat: Mary Jane Castellino (Rangers) 1. S. Gokarn (Khalsa College) 2. M. Leela Rao (Mahim A. A.) 3. Time: 13.7 secs.

All the above four qualified for the final.

80 Metres Hurdles—Final

Mary D'Souza (Rangers) 1. Marie Simoes (Rangers) 2. Time: 12.9 secs. (New Indian Record).

Putting The Shot—Final

Najoo D. Patel (Alexandra Girls H. S.) 1. Dist: 22 ft. 10-3/4 in.

Running Broad Jump—Final

Mary Jane Castellino (Rangers) 1. Dist: 14 ft. 4-3/4 in.

Crucial Game Adjourned

INTER-CLUB CHESS LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The adjourned game between S. Subbiya, of the Indian Gymkhana, and Homi Kathi of the Youths' Own Union, was again adjourned, after a further two hours' play, when they met at Chetana Rampart Row this evening.

The game is a critical one for the Indian Gymkhana, who must win it if they are to tie with the Youths' Own Union for the first place, whereas, if Katki manages even to draw, it will be sufficient to win the Championship.

At the time of adournment, Katki with the Black pieces is in a slightly superior position, though yet there are counter-chances for white.

The match between the St. Xavier's team and the Youths' Own Union was conceded as a walk-over for the Union.

NAVAL C-IN-C'S VISIT TO LONAVLA

LONAVLA, Jan. 10.

"The role you are all going to play in the future development of the Indian Navy will not be less important than of others. In the 'wheel' of the Navy I.M.S. "Shivaji" forms a vital link", said Vice-Admiral C. T. M. Pizey, C-in-C, I.N., addressing the officers and men today on the occasion of annual prize distribution here.

Indian Navy, he added, was fast developing. At various naval establishments at Cochin, Bombay and other places permanent structures would be built soon for schools, barracks, etc. Now that "Shivaji" would remain at Lonavla on a permanent basis, steps were being taken to put up new and better structures here also.

3 RECORDS LOWERED

Bombay Sub-Area Athletics

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

THE Bombay Sub Area Annual Athletic Meet commenced here this evening at the Engineers Sports Ground, Colaba.

Although no new Services Records were set up yet three last year's Sub Area records in Long Jump, 800 Metres Race and Hop Stop and Jump, were lowered by Gunner Harnail Singh of Deolali, Hav. Dalip Singh of Bombay and Harnail Singh of Bombay, respectively.

150 competitors from Army Units in Deolali, Bombay and Baroda are taking part in the Sports. Twelve events were completed this evening. Tomorrow, on the final day, the programme will commence at 2-30 P.M. with a March Past of athletes. The salute will be taken by Brigadier K. K. Varma.

Today's results were:

5,000 METRES RACE: Signalman Jagjit Singh (1); Sepoy Jaswant Singh (2). Time: 16 min. 35.1 seconds.

LONG JUMP: Gunner Harnail Singh (1); Nk Fariduddin (2). Distance: 20 feet 4½ inches.

PUTTING THE SHOT: L/Nk Hukam Singh (1); Gunner Harnail Singh (2) Distance: 36.5 feet.

JAVELIN THROW: Nk Naranjan Singh (1); L/Nk Sham Rao Bhonsale (2) Distance: 131 feet.

POLE VAULT: Signalman Alexander (1); Hav. George Victor (2) Height: 9 feet 6 inchecs. z

4x100 METRES RELAY: Artillery (1); Sikh Light Infantry (2).

RACE:

800 METRES RACE: Hav. Dalip Singh (1); Nk Jagjit Singh (2) Time: 2 min. 6.3 seconds.

HOP STEP AND JUMP: Narnail Singh (1); L/Nk Ferozdin (2) Distance: 41 feet 10 inches.

THROWING THE HAMMER: Nk Naranjan Singh (1); Sepoy Bhim Singh (2) Distance: 91 feet 9 inches.

THROWING THE DISCUS: Nk Naranjan Singh (1); Nk Xavier (2) Distance: 119 feet 2 inches.

400 METRES HURDLES: Swaran Singh (1); L/Nk M. L. Palende (2) Time: 1 min. 4 seconds.

3,000 METRES RACE: Driver Wazir Singh (1); Jem Gokul Singh (2) Time: 10 min. 39.6 seconds.

INDIAN ATHLETES' TRAINING CAMP

AJMER, Jan. 10 (PTI): The biggest winter training camp to be held in India concluded here today.

Fifty-five atheletes from all parts of India participated in the camp, including six lady trainees, three of them Catholic nuns from local convent.

Sohan Singh, who had represented India at the 1952 World Olympiad at Helsinki, was one of the trainees. Training at the camp was given on the same lines as is done in the Loughborough College, England.

MYSORE: The annual meeting of the All India Football Federation will be held in Mysore this year, probably in March, Mr. D. Ramiah, general secretary of the Mysore State Football Association said here.

Deadly Bowling By S. Fernandes

"TIMES" JUNIOR SHIELD

BOMBAY, Saturday. Deadly bowling by S. Fernandes and Makhija was mainly responsible for the cheap dismissal of Killick Nixon Sports Club for a total of 64 in the quarter-final round of "Times" Shield (Junior Division) Cricket Tournament at the Cross Maidan today. The match will be continued tomorrow.

Playing for Bombay Port Trust, Fernandes was in devastating mood and took half of Killick's wickets for a little over 4 runs, apiece. Fernandes returned the excellent analysis of 14.4-6-22-5. Makhija's performance was equally praiseworthy, when he took 4

B. P. T. Fernandes five for 22 against Killik Nixon.

wickets for 26 runs. Anchan was the only Killick's batsman who playing a confident game to score 31 runs.

At the close of play for the day, Bombay Port Trust scored 21 for the loss of a wicket. Fernandes and Makhija were still inwith 10 and 6 runs respectively.

In the Kohinoor Mills-Lever Sports Club match, the former batting first hit up 170 for 3, chiefly due to the masterly innings of Gupte (76 not out) aided by 12 boundaries and Hadkar's sparkling 65 which included a six and 10 fours.

New India Assurance were in a comfortable position against India United Mills when they finished the day with 160 for 5 at the stump-drawing time. D. S. Damania and Desai were the chief run-getters with 55 and 56 respectively.

Unbeaten 41 by Heptulla and Wagh's 59 not out enabled Reserve Bank Club to end the day with 174 for 5 against Khatau Mills at the Islam Gymkhana ground. D'Sa also contributed a useful innings of 39 runs.

Mohun Bagan Hold Visitors To A Draw

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Mohun Bagan held the Linz Athletik Sports Club of Austria, a professional football team, to a goalless draw in an exhibition match here today.

This was the Austrian team's first match in the country. They play two more games on January 11 and 13 before proceeding to Far East to fulfil their engagements there.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation:

3 p.m. Western Rly. "A" vs. Eastern Command (Exhibition); 4 p.m. B.P.T. "A" vs. B. S. Police "B" (Second Division); 5-10 p.m. Rest vs Goa XI (Festival semi-final).

Tony Mottram Wins S. I. Tennis Championship

MADRAS, January 10 (PTI).

TONY MOTTRAM of Britain became the New South India Tennis Champion here today beating R. Krishnan of Madras in straight sets in the singles final 8-6, 8-6, 6-2.

Mrs Mottram won the triple crown by annexing the Women's Singles, Women's Doubles and Mixed Doubles Titles.

In the singles final Mrs. Mottram beat Miss Rita Davar of Bengal 6-0, 6-0. In the doubles Mrs. Mottram and Miss Davar defeated Miss Woodbridge and Miss Krishnama 6-3, 6-0. In the mixed event Mrs. Mottram and Mottram disposed of Miss Woodbridge and Vishnumohan 6-1, 6-1.

In the men's Singles Final though Britain's number one registered a straight set victory, he had to go all-out to achieve it, especially in the second set when young Krishnan led 5-2, 40-15. With supreme concentration Mottram not only staved off the two set points but went on to win the next four games in a row and ultimately won that set at 8-6.

Though beaten Krishnan put up a remarkable fight against an opponent far experienced and determined and he came out with flying colours as both the first and second sets were close affairs and went on to fourteen games each. He was tired in the third set and went down easily.

In the first set Mottram led 5-3. Krishnan soon levelled up to 5-5 and 6-6. Mottram broke through Krishnan's service and held own to claim the set at 8-6.

In the second Krishnan led 5-2 and held set points twice but Mottram fought back determinedly and after levelling 5-5 went on to win that set also at 8-6.

The final set was an easy affair for Mottram who dropped just two games.

INTER-SERVICES TENNIS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (PTI). Major General T. B. Henderson Brooks and Capt. Kawal Kishan, holders, retained the doubles title in the Inter-Service Tennis Championships by beating in the final here today Major D. Kamran and Capt. R. Pandhi by 6-8, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

In the Singles Semi-Final nineteen-year Gentleman cadet Prem Nagu from the Dehra Dun academy beat the experienced Major Kamaran by 6-3, 2-6, 6-4. Though erratic occasionally, Nagu put a lot of punch in his forehand drives and got several winners with his crisp volleys.

The results:

Open Singles (Semi-final): G. C. Prem Nagu beat Major D. Kamran 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

Open Doubles (Final): Maj-Gen. T. B. Henderson Brooks and Capt. K. Krishan beat Major D. Kamran and Capt. R. Pandhi 6-8, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Services Doubles: Navy Eastern Command 6-4, 4-6. (Match unfinished owing to poor light).

JACK KRAMER PLANS TOUR WORLD

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Plans for visiting almost every part of the world where tennis is played may materialise for Jack Kramer, the American Tennis star and his troupe of professional players. Pancho Segura (Ecuador) and the two Australians Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor complete the quarter. Kramer said here that his programme, after the ninety match tour of the United States and Canada is at present indefinite. But they had in mind visits to Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Chile and any other South American country they could fit in. After that it was proposed to play in London and a few European centres about next September before going to South Africa. India and Ceylon, added Kramer, were keen to have visits and then they would visit Australia.

C.C.I. ANNUAL SPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Cricket Club of India Third Annual Athletic Sports Meet will be held at the Brabourne Stadium on Sunday, the 11th January 1953 from 3-00 p.m. onwards.

Festival Hockey

GOA XI SUCCEED IN SECOND REPLAY

POOR SUPERVISION COSTS SERVICES XI THE GAME

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THANKS to poor supervision the Goan Sports and Services XI twice replayed match between ended in an odd goal in three victory for the former thus enabling them to meet the Rest in the semi-final of the Festival Hockey tournament tomorrow evening at 5-10.

Laxity in supervision and wrong decisions proved to be the downfall of the Services side. The umpires blew to the dictates of the crowd, while star players like Walter D'Souza, Maxie, Joachim D'Souza, Herbert D'Souza and George Pereira forgot themselves and hit the ball right into the players, which was reallv dangerous.

The match was run at a fast pace and was well balanced. It could have been anyone's game, but after the first goal the Services side lost hold, but staged a recovery in the second half.

SERVICES' INITIATIVE

Services took the offensive for the first five minutes during which they forced a corner, but without success. It was immediately following this that Joe D'Mello was provided a glorious chance by Braganza, but he shot feebly.

The Goan goalmouth was in constant danger, but obstructive tactics prevented the Servicemen from scoring. Herbert D'Souza and Walter fouled Clarence rather badly just two yards away from goalline and all the umpire did was to award a penalty corner; a penalty bully would have been fully justified.

Midway through the first half Joe D'Mello converted a goalmouth pass from left outer Peter Pereira to give the Goans the lead. Soon afterwards the same player sent in a forceful drive which Hubert saved, but Arthur Fernandes failed to connect the rebound.

Ten minutes later, poor supervision by umpire Desai enabled the Goans to increase their lead with an offside goal. Arthur Fernandes back-passed a ball to Joe D'Mello, who shot into the goalie, the ball rebounded and Arthur scored from an offside position.

Nandy Singh failed to make use of a grand solo chance to beat Leo Pinto three minutes later. He had Pinto at his mercy, but tried to push it through Pinto's leg, but Pinto had his leg in the right place.

On resumption Services wasted their first chance in the second minute when Arjun Singh connected a pass from Nandy, but Pinto saved at the expense of a corner which was dangerously averted. Midway through this period Nandy Singh sent in a first timed rising shot from an Arjun Singh pass. Nandy appeared to be offside.

The Services side tried hard to gain the equalizer, but the 'do or die' tactics of the Goan defenders gave them no quarters.

THE TEAMS

The teams were:—

GOA XI: L. Pinto; J. D'Souza, W. D'Souza; H. D'Souza, G. Periera M. Vaz; L. Fernandes, J. D'Mello, A. Fernandes, A. Braganza. Peter Pereira.

SERVICES XI: Hubert; Jadhav, Duckworth; Lobo, Pindi Dass, Sinham; Gorel, Arjun Singh, Nandy Singh, Clarence, Manuel.

Umpires: A. N. Desai and R. Fernandes.

Inter-Services Hockey Draw

TOURNAMENT STARTS ON JANUARY 14

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Inter-Services Hockey tournament will be held at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground from January 4 onwards. Five teams have entered the tournament.

The draw is as follows:—

Indian Navy vs. Eastern Command; Indian Air Force (Bye); Southern Command vs. Western Command.

PAREL HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mazagon Institute, who played with seven men, lost to St. Xavier's College "B" by 0-3 in the First Division of the Parel Hockey League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, this evening. At half time the winners were leading by two goals scored through F. D'Souza and B. Fernandes. After the interval F. D'Souza added one more and later failed to convert a penalty.

Later, Ruia College shared two points with National College, the match ending in a goalless draw in the Inter-Colltgiate Women's Hockey League.

Indian Schools Sports

3 NEW RECORDS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10 (UPI): Three new records were established in the three-day 42st. annual meeting of the Indian Schools Sports Association, Bengal, which concluded yesterday afternoon.

In the senior section of G.F. Malik of India District throwing 113 ft. 7-1/2 inches in the discusses throwing event and T. R. Joshi of Midnapore District clearing 20 ft. 2-1/2 inches. In running broad jump created new records and in the intermediate section Jitendranath Kisku of Bankura created a new record of 19 ft. 7-1/2 in the running broad jump.

Race Selections

Nazakat Likely To Annex The Indian Oaks

BROGUE ROYAL, DOWNPOUR DIFFICULT TO BEAT

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

THE INDIAN OAKS TO BE RUN ROUND THE COURSE TOMORROW AT MAHALUXMI IS LIKELY TO END IN A THRILLING FINISH. A GLANCE AT FORM INDICATES A DUEL BETWEEN THE 1,000 GUINEAS WINNER, KANIYA KUMARI AND NAZAKAT WHO FINISHED A VERY LATE FOURTH THEN.

ANAMICA AND HARLEM PRINCESS WHO WERE CLOSE SECOND AND THIRD THERE HAVE ALSO BEEN FIGURING WELL IN THEIR PREPARATIONS FOR THE FILLIES DERBY AND ARE LIKELY TO ADD TO THE KEENNESS OF THE FINISH.

The Kashmir cast-off Lady Antibes has, is reported to have shown commendable form in private and is confidently expected by the connections to land the spoils.

Morvi's Cascadeur is talked of very highly and will be the formidable rival to Mr. Jasdanwalla's five-year-old smasher, Brogue Royal in the Turf Club Cup.

The M. D. Petit Cup looks to lie between Mago and the well-bred Wild Chancellor.

I fancy Downpour to prevail over Lonely Light in the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup.

The following are the probable runners with their riders and my selections:—

The first race starts at 1-30 p.m.

*

1ST RACE—

THE UDVADA PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Will to Power (Damodar) 9-2, Recent Vintage (Kheemsingh) 9-2, Chandra Vilas (Evans) 8-13, My Lucky Star (Harbutt) 8-9, Dominate (Duffy) 8-5, Galloper (Purtusingh) 8-4, Amarsingh (Cracknell) 8-1, Shere Khan (Medhe G) 8-0, Star of America (Khade P) 7-12

SHERE KHAN Win
WILL TO POWER Next best
if absent GALLOPER

*

2ND RACE—

THE NAGPUR PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Botticelli (Chavan S) 9-4, Vir Babruvahan (Kheemsingh) 9-1, Parker Prince (Khade P) 9-0, Lucky Guard (Purtu) 8-13, Gipsy Flower (Damodar) 8-13, Delhi Durbar (Hanumansingh) 8-12, Pop (A Ahmed) 8-12, D. Day (Ghauskhan) 8-7, Army and Navy (Shiba) 7-11, Never Again (J Bhosle) 7-8, Shah Alam (Dinkar) 7-5, Pramod (P Mistry) 7-3.

LUCKY GUARD Win
BOTTICELLI Next best

*

3RD RACE—

THE UDVADA PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Dev Kanya (Damodar) 9-2, Diamond Cave (—) 8-12, Flying Banner (Medhe G) 8-10, Berkeley Hunt (Pierce) 8-10, Passing Bell (Shiba) 8-6, Liberator (Jagdesh) 8-6, Gay Duke (Purshotam) 8-5, Mogul King (Kheem) 8-3, Sheesh Mahal (—) 8-2, Rao Padma (Kasbekar) 8-2, Choppy (Gangaram) 8-0, Popo (Khade P) 7-11.

DEV KANYA if absent
BERKELEY HUNT Win
MOGUL KING Next best

*

4TH RACE—

THE TURF CLUB CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Implacable (Duffy) 9-6, Brogue Royal (A Ahmed) 9-2, Al Hamil (Chavan S) 8-8, Neapolitan Bride (Mullane) 8-7, Cascadeur (Cracknell E) 8-6, Fellexia (Gilmore) 8-3.

BROGUE ROYAL Win
CASCADEUR Next best

*

5TH RACE—

THE INDIAN OAKS. (1953)—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Kaniya Kumari (Chavan S) 8-7, Curly Top (A Ahmed) 8-7, Anamica (Cracknell E) 8-7, Mumkin (Kheemsingh) 8-7, Nazakat (Purtusingh) 8-7, Lady Antibes (Sibpritt W) 8-7, Harlem Princess (Khade P) 8-7, Arosa (Gilmore) 8-7, Kirandevi (Whiteside N) 8-7, Durnev (Packham) 8-7, Love's Legend (Evans) 8-7.

NAZAKAT Win
KANIYA KUMARI Next best

*

6TH RACE—

THE M. D. PETIT CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Windermere Park (Gilmore) 9-4, Kedgeree (—) 9-0, Ballyboofey (Kheemsingh) 8-13, Mago (Duffy) 8-10, Wild Chancellor (Mullane) 8-10, Nuremberg (Purtusingh) 8-8, Sangram (Sibbritt) 8-7, Assault (—) 8-5, Field Officer (Harbutt) 8-2, Kotidhwaj (Chavan S) 7-11, Rita's Pet (Ghauskhan) 7-11, Fitz Call (Jagdesh) 7-8, Swan Walk (Raut) 7-5, Brave Prince (Antoo) 7-3, Mahboob II (Jagdesh) 7-2, Truceabelle (White N) 7-2.

MAGO Win
WILD CHANCELLOR Next best

*

7TH RACE—

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.....

Fellexia (Gilmore) 9-6, Downpour (Kheemsingh) 9-5, Charmed Flight (Evans) 8-5, Lonely Light (Khade P) 8-2, Pippy (Harbutt) 8-0, Priorate (Chavan S) 8-0, Camisole (Whiteside N) 7-11, Chhota Sahib (Antoo) 7-5, Usha Kiran (Kasbekar) 7-4.

DOWNPOUR Win
LONELY LIGHT Next best
if absent CAMISOLE

*

8TH RACE—

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Hirohito (—) 9-5, Zareen (Damodar) 9-2, Taslaroon (Chavan S) 8-8, Starshell (Gilmore) 8-8, Majectic Way (Jagdesh) 8-7, Arrak (Kheemsingh) 8-7, Masquerade (—) 7-8, Gang Bhop (Packham) 7-13, Thunderer (Purtu) 7-13, Imroz (Khade P) 7-13, Maduri (Ganpat S) 7-11, Chandralekha (—) 7-11, Cocktop (—) 7-8, Baaz Bahadur (Purshotam) 7-8.

IMROZ Win
THUNDERER Next best

*

9TH RACE—

THE SIMLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Flying Miss (Guman S) 9-2, Shah Fredoon (Ganpat S) 9-1, Casanova (Kasbekar) 8-13, Fruit Salt (A Ahmed) 8-6, Rose of Harlem (Kheemsingh) 8-3, Rashtrapati (Medhe G) 8-3, Espada (Duffy) 7-13, Rajguru (Khade P) 7-13, Philsooph (Sibbritt W) 7-13, Shin Shinaki (Damodar) 7-12, Georgette (Harbutt) 7-10.

*

CASANOVA Win
ROSE OF HARLEM Next best
if absent SHIN SHINAKI

*

CHOICE TREBLE:
BROGUE ROYAL
DOWNPOUR
CASANOVA

*

FLUKES:
AMARSINGH
TRUCEABELLE

Excellent Spurts By Brogue Royal, Harlem Princess

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the pick of the spurts noted today at Mahaluxmi:—

OUTER TAN

THUNDERER (Purtu) moved attractively with NAAZ (Russi) over three furlongs and recorded 36 1/2 seconds.

POP (Rajoo) covered three furlongs in 38 1/2 seconds.

ARMY AND NAVY (Ghauskhan) went easy and clocked three furlongs in 41 seconds.

FRUIT SALT (Amir) was not fully extended when negotiating three furlongs in 38 seconds.

DELHI DURBAR (Hanuman) covered three furlongs in 38 seconds.

BROGUE ROYAL (Amir) went a smashing three-furlong spurt in 35 1/2 seconds.

WILD CHANCELLOR (Mullane) moved in hand and clocked three furlongs in 36 1/2 seconds.

TRUCEABELLE (Jagdesh) showed out from FELLEXIA (Gangaram) when covering three furlongs in 35 4/5 seconds.

ANAMICA (Cracknell) moved on the bit and was well in front of CURLY TOP when sent over four furlongs. She returned 51 seconds.

PARKER PRINCE (Khade) made a spurt over four furlongs in 52 seconds.

BRAVE PRINCE (Antoo) was not pushed when out over three furlongs. He returned 39 seconds.

HARLEM PRINCESS (Khade) held PESSIMIST (Purshottam) when engaged in a burst over three furlongs. She recorded 35 1/2 seconds.

NEVER AGAIN (J. Bhosle) covered three furlongs in 37 1/2 seconds.

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10 (PTI): Following are the results of today's Calcutta Races:

THE AMIA PLATE Dis 1-1/4 miles: Gladstone, Jujwanti, Tango, Lady Tazle, Cannell, not run Bijoya; rest six ran; Rs. 7, 5, 8.

SECOND RACE: Poets Reward Morsillo, Hermes, Chi Ana, New India not run: Purple Lace, Radio Active, The Hatter (late Sir Weenya) rest twelve ran Rs. 14, 8, 9, 36.

THIRD RACE: Cormahkuha, Algalaine, Serenissima, Higson, The Little Lord, Rickaoy, not run Hindustan Zindabad, Candidate, Black Cookade, rest eleven ran: Rs. 20, 7, 6, 9.

FOURTH RACE: Rontgen, Guest of Honour, Rickbay, Lucrece, Phoenix, all five ran. Rs. 11.

FIFTH RACE: Roscoe, Evesham, Little Amber, Lightning Sketch, all ran. Tote paid Rs. 20/- for win Rs. 9, 6.

SIXTH RACE: Our Owen, Northern Honey, Regent King, Eastern Sea, all four ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 6 for win,

SEVENTH RACE: Fine and Fair, Western Circuit, Benbow, all eleven ran: Rs. 61, 13, 19, 8.

EIGHTH AND LAST RACE: Tatius, Rickaby, Sure Find, Cutie, Easton Pink, not run: War Memorial, War Flind, Solar Princess, Goodway, rest ten ran:

Tote paid Rs. 13/- for win: 7, 13, 18.

National Wrestling Contest

HYDERABAD, Jan. 10 (PTI): The National Wrestling Championship will be held here from January 25 to 28 both dayys inclusive.

CENTRAL ZONE RANJI TROPHY

INDORE, Jan. 10 (PTI): The Central Zone final of the Ranji trophy cricket match between Uttar Pradesh and Holkar will be played here on January 17, 18, 19 and 20

Bengal Wins Kabaddi Tourney

NAGPUR, Jan. 10 (PTI): Bengal won the Inter-State Kabaddi (Hututu) tournament here this evening defeating Rajputana by 19 points.

Walk-out In Rangoon Conference

ARABS REFUSE TO SIT AT SAME TABLE WITH JEWS

RANGOON, Jan. 10 (PTI).

THE Lebanese Delegate to the Asian Socialist Conference, Mr. Nassim Majdalani today refused to sit at the same table with Mr. Moshe Shorett, Israeli Foreign Minister, and walked out of the Committee discussing Asia and world peace.

Mr. Majdalani representing the progressive Socialist Party of the Lebanon joined the Egyptian delegate Mohammed Hussain who left the committee yesterday for the same reason.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan said he hoped their absence would be temporary.

The delegates themselves said they were not sure, if they would return to the conference at all.

Before his walkout, Majdalani read a long statement. As he was saying that strained relations between Jews and Arabs went back to 1917 when the "British Jew Balfour...." Sharett interrupted to ask: what did you say?

Majdalani: British Jew, Balfour.

Sharett: Is it your information that Arthur James Balfour was a Jew?

Majdalani: That is my information.

Chairman Jayaprakash Narayan: The speaker should proceed without interruption.

Sharett: I didn't quite catch what he said. He might have been saying 'Chinese Jew, Balfour'.

Mr. Majdalani announced that his walkout was final and that he and his Egyptian colleague Ahmed Hussein, were leaving Rangoon. He said he would leave for the Lebanon on Monday.

"We cannot sit on the same committee that recognises Israeli Socialists as a true Socialist party," he said.

The walk out leaves only eight full delegations attending the conference—India, Burma, Indonesia, West Pakistan, the two wings of Japanese party, Malaya and Israel.

There are also three fraternal delegates from the socialist international, the international union of socialist youth and Yugoslavia and four observers from Tunisia, Uganda, Algeria and Nepal.

ANOTHER CLASH

The Committee also witnessed a clash—for the second day—between the two wings of the Japanese Socialist Party.

Yesterday when the committee began its discussion on four draft resolutions on Asia and world peace, the leader of the left wing, Mr. Geiichi Katsumata, said that his party favoured "a neutral bloc" or "a third force" of countries which would take no sides with either America or Russia.

The right wing delegate Mr. Eki Sone on the other hand said he favoured the principle of 'collective security" through the United Nations.

In today's meeting of the committee, Mr. Masaburo Suzuki for the Left Wing favoured a "third force alignment" of countries.

This was vigorously opposed by Mr. Eki Sone who is chairman of the foreign relations committee of the right wing.

He said his group would resist a third force move since such a force would follow a neutral policy. Japan did not need such an alignment because "she is already within the democratic fold. Japan's security lies in the collective security system within the framework of the United Nations."

The right wing defended Japan's rearmament "for self defence" while the left wing opposed any form of rearmament.

CAUSE OF COLONIAL PEOPLES

RANGOON, Jan. 10 (UPI-AFP): The Asian Socialist Conference was today urged by delegates to back the colonial peoples in their srtuggle against imperialism. Socialist representatives from India, Indonesia, Malaya and Burma assured the conference of their full support of the cause of the colonial peoples.

Discussion on this issue arose in committee "C" of the conference which had on its agenda the question of freedom movements in the colonies.

20 CONGRESSMEN REMANDED

Election Trouble In Amraoti

AMRATOI (Berar), Jan 10 (HS) Twenty members of the 'Wamanrao Joshi Group' from the Amraoti City Congress Committee, have been remanded to 'Jail Custody', yesterday by Shri. N. A. Sinha, First Class Magistrate, following their refusal to furnish security for maintaining peace. It is learnt that this action was taken by the Government authorities under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, apprehending breach of peace in the city at the time of City Congress elections, which were to take place, today.

Under these circumstances, Shri. Wamanrao Joshi, M.L.A. and a prominent Congress leader from Berar, who was leading one of the groups in the City Congress Committee, has sent a telegram to Shri. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, requesting him to postpone the City Congress elections in view of the tense atmosphere, which was prevailing in the city, yesterday.

THIRD TERM FOR DR. JAYAKAR

Poona University Vice-Chancellorship

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA CITY, Jan. 10.

The executive council of Poona University decided to recommend the names of Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Prof. Gadgil and Mahamahopadhya D. V. Potdar as a panel of candidates for the election of the Vice-Chancellor which is to be held in April next.

It is almost certain that Dr. Jayakar will be once again unanimously elected as Vice-Chancellor of Poona University for the third successive term.

SUBHAS' BIRTH PLACE AS GIFT TO NATION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10: The family of the late Sarat Chandra Bose has decided to make a gift to the Government of India the portion of the building where Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was born and which forms part of the ancestral property of the Bose family in Cuttak, Press Trust of India learnt here today.

The portion of the building is to be preserved as a national museum.

A letter to this effect has already been written to the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, on behalf of the family.

INDIA SCORES 36 FOR 6

SAN FERNANDO, Jan. 10 (PTI): India had scored 36 runs for the loss of six wickets in their first innings at lunch today—the opening day of their two-day match against an East Indian XI.

This is the first match of the Indian tour of the West Indies.

YUGOSLAV MILITARY MISSION

Members of the Yugoslav Military Mission at Delhi Airport on their arrival from Rangoon. The leader of the Mission, Lieut.-Gen. Ljubo Vuckovic is fourth from left. On his right is Dr. Vilfan, Yugoslav Ambassador in India.

ANDHRA STATE BY TELUGU NEW YEAR

Communist Memorandum To Wanchoo

MADRAS, January 10 (UPI).

THE constitution of a full-fledged Andhra State on the ensuing Telugu New-Year day falling on the 16th March next, with a separate Governor and a capital inside the state, and a separate High Court, was urged by the Five-Man-Sub-Committee of the Andhra Communist Party today before Mr. Justice K. Wanchoo, who is enquiring into the "financial and other implications, of the Government of India's decision to establish a separate Andhra State.

The members of the sub-committee, who included Mr. Y. Iswara Reddi, MP, Mr. T. Nagi Reddi and Mr. P. Venkateswaralu, members of the Madras State Assembly, met Mr. Wanchoo and presented a memorandum.

The sub-committee emphasised that the proposed Andhra State should be a full-fledged one and not a sub-state with a common Governor, High Court, etc.

They also suggested that the capital of the new state should be located within the state and suggested that the same should be located in Vijayawada.

They also stated that the new state should consist of all eleven Telugu speaking districts and three Telugu speaking taluks of Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug in Bellary district and that a boundary commission should be appointed to demarcate the boundaries in the disputed areas. The assets and liabilities of the present Madras state should be divided between the Andhra and Residuary Madras state on the basis of population and the residuary state should pay Rs. 4 crores to Andhra state for building the new capital.

T.N.C.C. MEMORANDUM

The members of the five-man committee of the Tamil Nad Congress headed by Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, President of the T.N.C.C. also met Mr. Wanchoo today and presented a memorandum on the lines of resolutions adopted by the T.N.C.C. and the All-Parties Conference convened by the Mayor of Madras recently.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Mr. Chengalvaroyan and Rajah M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, also participated. The T.N.C.C. memorandum demanded that Madras city should be the capital of Tamilnad. It stated that, even for a temporary period, the city should not be made the capital of Andhra. It also claimed that certain villages of Chittoor District were predominantly Tamil and, therefore, they should be included in the Residuary State.

TALKS WITH PRAKASAM

Mr. Wanchoo, also heard today the Praja-Socialist leader, Mr. T. Prakasam, for nearly 100 minutes.

Mr. Prakasam, who presented a hundred-page memorandum to Mr. Wanchoo, declined to be drawn out by newsmen on his discussions.

Earlier Mr. Wanchoo met Mr. Justice P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, at his residence.

Mr. Wanchoo also met Mr. K. Madhava Menon, former Law Minister and elicited his views regarding the future of Madras city, location of the capital of the Andhra State in Madras city and the question of having a joint High Court for Andhra and Residuary Madras States.

The Sub-Committee set up by the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, a deputation from Bellary and representatives of Karnataka Pradesh Congress will, among others, meet Mr. Wanchoo on Monday.

CLOTH EXPORT LICENSES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (PTI): The Government of India has decided to license freely exports of all varieties of cloth valid for shipment up to June 30, 1953, it was officially announced tonight.

Commerce and Industry Ministry press note in this connection said:

"In October, 1952, the Government of India announced that exports of all varieties of cloth will be licensed freely for shipment to the end of March, 1953.

"On a further review of the situation, Government have now decided to allow such exports valid for shipment up to the end of June 1953."

HYDERABAD (Dn.): Over 250 workers of the Bidar Municipality have gone on strike from yesterday according to information received by the Praja-Socialist Party office here today.

Karachi Cools Down

TROOPS PATROL STREETS

KARACHI, Jan. 10 (PTI): Troops and armed police patrolled Karachi today as the capital settled down after three days of rioting and street battles.

No incidents were reported during last night's 5 p.m. to 7 a.m. curfew, but a number of people were arrested for curfew-breaking, a senior police officer said.

Traffic was running normally today and most of the debris—from the clashes in which police and troops fought students and hooligans — had been cleared away.

Many shops were still shuttered today, some were reopening, a sure sign of renewed confidence.

More than hundred people were estimated wounded in yesterday's riots. Some, suffering from bullet wounds are in a critical condition.

A police officer said several constables were shot and wounded, but none seriously.

Troops and police were tracking down arms and ammunition stolen from looted shops.

NAZIMUDDIN CLIMBS DOWN

KARACHI, Jan. 10 UPI): The Prime Minister Khwaja Nazimuddin today declared that a judicial inquiry would be instituted into the police firing on students and connected disturbances at an early date. He also said that the fees in Karachi colleges would be reduced to those existing in Dacca and Lahore within the next two months.

According to reports received here, the district magistrate of Pashawar banned meetings and processions in Peshawar for a fortnight from today. In Lahore and Dacca, however, students took out processions and in meetings held adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with their fallen comrades in Karachi as a result of police firing and supported their demand.

RANGOON: Burma will be represented at Queen Elizabeth's coronation in June by a delegation of three led by Foreign Minister Sao Khun Khio, it was officially stated here.

Cattle And Men In Same Living Rooms!

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10 (PTI): Many Calcutta milkmen are now keeping cattle in their living rooms following the recent round-up of stray cattle in the city by the Municipal authorities, according to the Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation

Mr. Sen told pressmen that in the drive against stray cattle nuisance in Calcutta, about 300 head of cattle had already been seized. There are about 55,000 cows and buffaloes in the Calcutta Municipal area, of which licensed cowsheds can accommodate only a very small percentage.

The Corporation has, therefore, decided to lease out land to milkmen in the suburbs of the city, from where they can easily transport their milk to customers.

DRAMATIC TURN IN KENYA

Europeans Call On Government To Quit

PLEA FOR TRANSFER OF POWER TO ASIANS AND AFRICANS

NAIROBI, January 10 (PTI-Reuter).

A GROUP of prominent Europeans in Kenya are demanding that the Kenya Government be sacked and Africans and Asians given power in Government in a revolutionary "new outlook" plan to end the colony's Mau Mau crisis, reliable political sources here said today.

The proposal which also demands sweeping reorganisation of the administration, was put forward by a European Action Group and is supported by many in the European community these sources said.

It was the most forceful attempt yet to enlist African and Asian support to counter the Mau Mau movement and solve the colony's growing economic and social problems.

Their proposals are likely to widen a breach between two European factions—those urging a new approach to Asians and Africans and those advocating harsher punishment against Africans and in particular the Kikuyu, to which many members of the Mau Mau society belong.

The Action Group has made its proposals to Governor Sir Evelyn Baring. One member told PTI-Reuter "The colony is last disintegrating".

"We have got to do something dramatic—and fast" the group which has formulated its plan in the past few weeks seeks to change the entire present form of the Legislative Council.

Legislation now is made by the Governor with the advice consent of the Legislative Council, which consists of fourteen elected Europeans six elected Indians one elected Arab nominated to represent Arab interests, six nominated African unofficial members and 26 official members. The Group wants to replace this with a Government of European elected members, two or three Africans and Asians and one or two officials appointed by the Colonial Office

This Group feels the situation has deteriorated so fast since Christmas that the only hope of checking the spread of "terrorism" and preventing the complete breakdown of law and order lies in getting African and Asian support and co-operation and running the colony almost by themselves.

Europeans forming the nucleus of the Group believe that in the present emergency the colony must have a Government of Kenyans instead of officials appointed by the colonial office.

But many European political leaders have said "frankly they believe the Mau Mau problem will never be settled unless and until the Africans themselves are brought into closer touch with Government, given more responsibility and a chance to express racial grievances on a Government level.

ASIAN-AFRICAN TALKS

Temporary leaders of the Kenya African Union—these men were appointed hurriedly after the arrest of Jomo Kenyatta and other officials at the beginning of the emergency last October—began talks this week with Asian community leaders.

One Kenya African Union official said they had gone "extremely well." They hoped they would result in a joint declaration setting out the views of both communities on the emergency which would be presented to the Government.

But, he said, rumours persisted that the Government intended to introduce Martial Law and proscribe the Kenya African Union.

"If they do that, it will alienate all Africans and hope of any peaceful and just solution of all our problems will die." he said.

General Sir Brain Robertson, Britain's Middle East Commander-in-Chief today rejected the "misapprehension" that Martial Law should be imposed in Kenya to deal with Mau Mau.

In a press statement before flying back to his canal zone headquarters he said "nothing would be gained by taking responsibility away from professionals and experts and handing it over to soldiers, who are not experts in law and probably would not be able to speak the language.

Sir Barclay Nihil, Chief Justice of Kenya, today appointed a 29-year-old Kikuyu John Kinothia to succeed Dr. Luis Leakey as Kikuyu interpreter at the Kapenguria trial of Jomo Kenyatta which is resuming on Monday Kinothia is a Supreme Court interpreter and was educated at Adams College Natal.

14 KILLED IN U. S. WINTER STORMS

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Fourteen people are known to have died so far in the worst storm of this winter now lashing the American north-eastern states with blizzards. In addition at least twelve more people were reported hurt in tornadoes which hit parts of Florida, causing heavy damage to property.

Up to twenty inches of snow had fallen in the New England States by late last night in some sections and it is expected to pile up to two feet before the blizzard abates.

MRS. PANDIT IN DELHI

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations returned to New Delhi on January 8. Shri R. K. Nehru, Foreign Secretary, and Shri A. K. Dhar, Deputy Chief of Protocol, Government of India, were among those who received her at the Palam Airport.

TRY RUSSIA FOR MASSACRE

U.S. Congressmen On Katyan Forest Happenings

WASHINGTON, January 10 (PTI-Reuter): Five Congressmen asked the United States House of Representatives yesterday to take steps to bring Russia to trial before the World Court on a charge of massacre of 15,000 Poles in World War II. The Congressmen are members of a Special House of Representatives Committee, which reported that a year's international investigation had proved Russia guilty of the Polish murders at Katyn forest in Western Russia near Smilensk in the early years of the war.

Found Guilty Of Killing Husband

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (UPA): A general court martial found Mrs. Dorothy Kreuger Smith guilty of premeditated murder today in the stabbing to death of her husband.

Britain And Egypt Nearing Agreement

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UPA).

THE first official indication that Britain and Egypt were nearing agreement on the Sudan was given here on Saturday in a foreign office announcement that Egypt had agreed to share the cost of the Own Falls which controls the source of the river Nile at Lake Victoria on East Africa.

Control of the Nile waters has been the most thorny question in the long-drawn-out Anglo-Egyptian dispute, Egypt has many times voiced suspicion that Britain was hatching a dark plot to maintain an imperialistic hold on Egypt through control of the Nile waters of the Sudan.

Today's announcement that Egypt has signified its agreement to the financial arrangements involved came as the first Anglo-Egyptian agreement to be announced since Egypt abrogated the Anglo-Egyptian treaty in October 1951. The announcement followed official comment that Anglo-Egyptian negotiations on the Sudan were making steady progress.

Bank Of Japan To Open Office In India

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (UPA): It was learned on Saturday that the Bank of Japan will very soon establish an office in India to investigate economic conditions in Southeast Asia.

The staff of the projected office headed by Siroshi Harashi is expecting to leave Tokyo for India in early February.

IF GANDHI WERE ALIVE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (PTI): If today Gandhiji were at the helm of affairs, Acharya Kripalani said, he would have used the army for agricultural and constructive purposes. It might have been considered a risk, but nevertheless he would have taken it.

If the United Nations organisation really meant business, he added, every aid to various countries must come through it, and not from individual countries.

Dr. Bunche On U. N.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, said here today the United Nations crystallised the hopes of the people of the world for peace and there was "no alternative" to it in international affairs.

"We cannot let the United Nations fail, because if we do that, war is certain and inevitable. We cannot let it fail, if mankind is to be preserved", he said.

Dr. Bunche was speaking at a reception given to the delegates to the Seminar on Gandhian outlook and techniques now in session here, by the Delhi State United Nations Association.

INDIA SHOULD NOT LAG BEHIND

Nehru On Vital Need For Scientific Advance

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (PTI).

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru said here today that India's progress would be "seriously hindered" if she lagged behind other countries in scientific advance. Applied science and technological advance he said, had a tremendous, if not always direct, influence on modern society and thousands of problems facing it.

The Prime Minister was speaking at the opening ceremony of a four-storied building to house the council of scientific and industrial research.

The Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who opened the building, said the formation of the council of scientific and industrial research was "perhaps the most progressive and beneficial step taken during recent years."

The Prime Minister said, the basic question was whether there was an advance in the field of technology. It was ultimately technology that provided the basis for the advancement of the country. Even the problem of the armed forces, Mr. Nehru said, was more or less technological. It was finally the superiority in armaments that decided victory in modern wars.

Unless there was progress in the technological field, the country would have to depend on technical advice from foreign countries, which were not always ready or willing to give such advice or which gave only superficial advice.

PHILOSOPHY V. ATOM

MADRAS, Jan. 10 (PTI). Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras today compared the present day philosophy to "an over-ripe sugar cane dried of all its juice."

Mr. Rajagopalachari who was addressing about 150 students of philosophy from the city colleges said that people who founded the study of philosophy in ancient days as an enquiry into the ultimate reality thought that it was not only practical, but was an urgent need as well.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, answering a question whether philosophy was practical in the atomic age, asked the students not to get frightened of the atomic age and the bomb it had produced and told them that nothing was more useful than philosophy in the atomic age.

He said that while philosophy helped people in reconciling themselves to the sudden and large-scale death that would be caused by the atom bomb, it also helped them in preventing the age becoming an atomic age.

In short, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, it was a fight between philosophy and the atom bomb. If philosophy fought well it would win. If it fought badly, it might lose and the forces represented by the atom bomb might win. Even then it might not. he said. The atom bomb was no more practical than philosophy. It would only cause the death of people, but would not succeed in winning over the opponent. he said.

Banish Hunger And Poverty

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 10 (PTI). Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Union Vice-President said here today that hunger and poverty were the greatest enemies to the stability of any country and "unless we are able to remove these impediments to our well being, our whole country will continue to be unstable."

He was distributing prizes for the state crop competitions.

Eight farmers were each awarded a gold medal and a certificate "Krishak Shiromani" for their highest yield per acre.

He added: "We call ourselves a welfare state. This welfare includes intellectual, social and physical welfare. But unless we are able to live, it is not possible for us to live well either culturally or socially. The foundations of society, therefore, depend on our capacity to supply the vital needs, which will enable our people to live well.

New U.S. Under-Secretary Of State

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (PTI Reuter): President-elect Eisenhower today announced the appointment of Gen. Walter Bedell Smith as Under-Secretary of State.

HAS TECHNOLOGY DEBASED MANKIND?

British Students Take Part In 'Varsity Debate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. JUSTICE P. B. GAJENDRAGADKAR, of the Bombay High Court presiding over a debate on "That in the opinion of this house technology has debased mankind" held at the University Convocation Hall today and in which the 3-man British visiting debating team participated, said that it was not technology that was responsible for the debasement of mankind but its prostitution by the power politicians of the world.

He said that the misery all round us today was not a result of any defects of technology but the defects of man himself.

Adverting to the level of the debate, Mr. Gajendragadkar said, that it would unfair to say that it compared favourably with the level of debating in our legislatures because the level there was very poor.

If democracy was to survive debates and discussions were absolutely necessarq, he said, to thrash out vital problems.

WHO TO BLAME?

Mr. Gajendragadkar, however, deplored the tendency to choose academic subjects for discussion at University debates. More practical and pressing subjects should be choosen he said, and added that there were many such subjects to choose form. He reminded the audience that history was on the march and was knocking at the door and pressing for the solution of urgent problems.

Mr. Gajendragadkar stated that if spiritual values were allowed full play in the administration of the affairs of the world the bringing into existence of One World would be easier.

The world was divided today because the men in power were brought up in an ideology of political and economic conflict. If science and technology, he said, were allowed to discharge their functions without the men in power vitiating their use the golden age would not be far off.

He appealed to students to take up the challenge of time and tell the politicians of the world that they would not be allowed to indulge in power politics and thus divide the East and the West, the black and the white, and set man against man. He was happy that the proposition was thrown out by the house.

THE DEBATE

Three British students participated in the debate which was heard by a crowded house. The British team was led by Mr. Derek for who introduced the proposition with succinct but humorous remarks. He, however, failed to produce any argument in favour of his theme.

He gave the illustration of America which today was the most technologically advanced country in the world and attempted to establish that in spite of all advancement and progress the country had made, there was visible debasement in the States.

Mr. F. P. Tavaria opposing the motion said that it was wrong to foist the blame for man's debasement on technology and that the real culprits were the war-mongering leaders of the bigger powers of the world.

Miss Padma Desai, the only lady student who participated, supporting the motion said that technology had made men materialistic and sacrificed spiritual values.

NOT ENGLISH GIRL

Mr. James Forrester, who was earlier described by the leader of the British team, because of his Scottish kilt, as having given the impression of being an English girl to some Indian students who were not familiar with the costume, said amidst laughter. "I am not an English girl but a Scotsman. He opposed the motion.

Mr. A. J. Smith, who opposed the motion, said that the lot of mankind had improved with the advancement of technology.

Mr. R. D. Agha, opposing the motion, said that it was true that technology had increased the aggregate wealth of the world but it could not be denied that human values were lost. Mr. A. Samson, who supported the motion, asked what Satan tempted man to taste the forbidden fruit of knowledge of technology."

DHEBAR MEETS NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (PTI): The Chief Minister of Saurashtra, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, met Prime Minister Nehru here this evening.

Earlier Mr. Dhebar also met the States Minister, Dr. Kailasnath Katju. It is understood that Mr. Dhebar acquainted them with the situation in Saurashtra, following the agitation against the introduction of Sales Tax and the steps taken so far by the Saurashtra Government to meet the situation.

Mr. Dhebar is also understood to have discussed with Mr. Nehru the steps that would have to be taken if the agitation was not called off in consequence of the concessions in regard to the levy of Sales Tax announced in Rajkot yesterday.

IN REDS' HANDS NOW

Meanwhile according to Saurashtra Government sources the anti-Sales Tax agitation, though originally started by the trading community had now passed out of their hands and was in the hands of the Communists and the Praja Socialist groups.

Drowning Fatality

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An unknown man who accidently fell into sea at 15, Alexandra Docks this evening is feared to have been drowned, as no trace was found of him subsequently.

The man shouted for help, but it was not effective, it is learnt. The Yellow Gate Police is investigating.

Keskar On Unity Of Music

SUPPORTS MOVE FOR AUDITORIUM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, today emphasised the essential unity of North and South Indian music.

Addressing a gathering of about four thousand people at the Shanmughananda Fine Arts Music festival, Dr. Keskar said that both Carnatic and North Indian schools of music belonged to the same family. He said he has always been deeply impressed by the great traditions of Carnatic music which has been preserved through the ages.

Dr. Keskar praised the efforts of the organisers of the festival to build a music auditorium in Bombay and hoped that their efforts would succeed before long.

The Minister also paid tribute to the South Indian audience and said music should be listened to with complete and undivided attention.

Dr. Keskar listened for some time to the music of Ariyakkudi Ramanuja Iyengar who kept the audience spell-bound by four hours recital. Messrs T. N. Krishnan, Palghat Mani and Swaminatha Pillai accompanied the vocalist.

Ship Officer's Fatal Fall

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Third Officer of a Japanese cargo ship, "Tatsuwa Maru", died this morning following an accidental fall into one of the ship's hatches.

Sigemi Tokumara, 25, who was Buddhist by religion was on supervisory duty on the ship which was discharging general cargo at No. 2 Victoria Docks. After all the cargo had been cleared, the officer went down Hatch No. 7 to check that no package was left uncleared.

He is believed to have lost his foothold while climbing down the steep ladder of the hatch and fell down from a height of about 25 feet. He shouted for help before losing consciousness. He was rushed to the G. T. Hospital but died shortly after admission as a result of serious head injuries.

The 8,000-ton cargo boat is expected to leave for Karchi tomorrow.

Sub-Inspector Salunke of the Yellow Gate Police is investigating.

NEW CHALLENGE TO WAFD

Civil Liberation Body Organised In Egypt

CAIRO, January 10 (PTI-Reuter).

THE army movement which swept General Mohommed Neguib to power in Egypt last July has set up a civilian counterpart — a civil liberation organisation as a direct challenge to existing political parties. it was learned today.

It is particularly aimed at the Wafd which still claims to be the largest single party.

The Liberation Organisation's civilian members will be allowed to run for Parliament if and when elections are held.

The Organisation will announce the names of its officers on January 23. It will have its own daily newspaper.

A national committee of leading jurists, men of all professions and syndicates as well as representatives of the Muslim, Christian and Jewish communities of Egypt will shortly be formed to draft a new constitution, which may turn the country into a republic.

TRIBUTE TO MARTYRS

Egyptian Premier General Mohammed Neguib and officers of his command today commemorated the "martyrs who fell in the liberation battle against the British in the Suez Canal Zone a year ago."

General Neguib said: "Either we live freely in our country or die honourably for its sake."

Lt.-Col. Eamel Abdel Nasser, one of the key men in the army movement said:

"The best tribute we can pay to the memory of the martyred heroes is to continue to seek the noble objectives they died for."

Wing Commander Eamel Salem and other members of the Inner Military Council also spoke.

S.S.C. Students' Protest Against Additional Fees

A meeting of the S.S.C. Students was held under the auspices of Bombay City Students' Organisation, on Saturday.

S.S.C. Students from various schools of Greater Bombay attended the meeting in large numbers. A resolution condemning the unjust measure of charging three months additional fees from the S.S.C. Students was passed with overwhelming majority and the students expressed their strong protest against the profiteering attitude of educational authorities. The resolution was proposed by Shri Kantilal Trivedi and seconded by various speakers from Dadar, Matunga, Santacruz, Andheri, and Borivli schools.

An action committee of the representatives of the various city schools was formed to consider the means to be adopted to fight out the issue. The resolution to form an action committee was proposed by Shri Mahendra Papdiwala and was supported by Shri Shah S. V. (Ghatkopar).

Mr. Bhogilal J. Gandhi, ex-President of Bombay City Students' Organisation, was in the chair.

The action committee decided to appeal to all students of Greater Bombay to pay their fees 'Under Protest', A draft for paying the fees Under Protest will be issued at the Office of the Bombay City Students' Organisation, 50 Swaminarayan Building, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar Bombay 2).

An adjourned meeting of the action committee will be held at the Office of the B.E.S.O, today (Sunday) at 1 p.m.

WITH 7 WICKETS IN HAND

Australia Build Up Modest Total

HARVEY'S BRILLIANT CENTURY

SYDNEY, Jan. 10 (PTI-Reuter).

AFTER losing two wickets for 49 runs Australia played themselves into a sound position to finish the second day 104 runs ahead with seven wickets in hand against South Africa in the third cricket test.

At the close, they were 277 for three wickets in reply to South Africa's first innings of 173.

Brilliant left-hander Neil Harvey scored 133 not out, his second century in the series and his sixth in eight tests against South Africa. He also became the first Australian to reach 1,000 runs in test matches against South Africa.

Australia's Captain Lindsay Hassett scored two and Arthur Morris 18 but opening batsman Colin McDonald, who scored 67, was helped by Harvey in a third wicket stand of 113 in 100 minutes and then Keith Miller, 40 not out, joined Harvey in an unbroken partnership of 115 for the fourth wicket.

Harvey delighted the crowd of 30,000 with his attractive stroke play. He hit 14 boundaries in his innings, which has so far lasted 222 minutes.

Score Board

SOUTH AFRICA (1st innings) 173

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)

C. McDonald c Endean b Tayfield	67
A. Morris b Watkins	18
L. Hassett c Funston b Murray	2
N. Harvey (not out)	133
K. Miller (not out)	40
Extras	17
Total (for three wickets)	277

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Melle 17-2-70-0, Watkins 12-5-16-1, Murray 30-7-84-1, Tayfield 19-4-55-1, Mansell 5-0-35-0.

PAK TEAM SKITTLES OUT BURMA XI

RANGOON, Jan. 10 (PTI): Visiting Pakistan Cricket Team dismissed Burma Cricket Board's Eleven for 94 runs in two hours play here yesterday the first day of a two-day match. Before stumps were drawn for the day Pakistan had scored 191 for five wickets.

The tourists gave a good demonstration of stylish and aggressive batting with Haneef completing a century just before stumps were drawn. Pakistan had early shocks with the first wicket falling without any score. Wazir Mohammed then was bowled for one run. But then they took command and 80 runs came in the first hour despite those quick wickets.

NAGPUR: The strike in the Hindustan Lalpeth and Ghugus Collieries in Chanda district, employing about two thousand workers, continues.

Two Congress MLAs Suspended

BHOPAL, Jan. 10 (PTI): Two Congress members of the Bhopal State Legislature, Messrs. Babulal Kamal and Zalal Qureshi, were today suspended from the Legislature Congress Party for a period of three years for "breach of party discipline. Their cases, however, will be reconsidered after an year in the light of their behaviour in the Legislature as well as outside.

The Chief Minister is stated to have taken the final decision about the suspension of the members after consultations with the Congress High Command during his recent visit to Delhi in connection with the "C" States Chief Ministers' Conference.

A.-I.C.C. OFFICE IN NANAL NAGAR

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 10 (PTI): The All-India Congress Committee office which moved to Hyderabad has opened its office at Nanal Nagar. The A.I.C.C. office will function here till the end of the Congress session, when it will move back to Delhi.

C.R. To Attend A.-I.C.C Session

MADRAS, Jan. 10 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras will leave Madras by air for Hyderabad on January 14 to attend the Congress session. He will return to Madras on the 19th.

Governor On Scientific Research

BOMBAY, Jan. 10 (PTI): Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, today pleaded for a "broader basis" of scientific research in India.

The Governor was addressing the annual social gathering of the department of chemical technology, Bombay University, here.

Mr. Bajpai, said steps should be taken to prevent "overlapping of effort", and to secure co-ordination and a uniformity of standard among the various research institutes in the country.

The Governor also suggested the establishment of some institutes which would deal with more than one branch of science.

Stop Press

SYRIA REOPENS FRONTIER

BEIRUT, Jan. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Syria today reopened her frontier with the Lebanon closed three days ago in protest against Lebanese press attacks on the Syrian Chief of Staff. Colonel Adib Shishakli.

12 WOMEN FINED

RAJKOT, Jan. 10 (PTI): A Rajkot magistrate today sentenced 12 women agitators to pay fines of Rs. 100 each or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

FRESH ITALIAN BID

LONDON, Jan. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Indications of a new attempt by an Italian company to get Iranian oil were reported in today's 'Daily Telegraph'.

An Italian tanker the 'Miriella,' 3,457 tons, left Genoa for Abadan on December 26 it is learned.

IRANIAN PRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES TODAY

Four-Day Stay In City

A PRESS Delegation from Iran will arrive in Bombay by plane at the Santa Cruz Airport at 5-15 p.m. today.

The Delegation, which consists of His Excellency Mr. Abbas Masoodi, Senator and Editor-Proprietor, "Ettelaat", Mr. Abdur Rahman Framarzi, Member of Parliament and Chief Editor, "K e y han" Mr. Abdul Hasan Amidi Noori, Editor and Proprietor of "Dad", Mr. Jalali Naini, Chief Editor of "Kakhtar Imroz", and Mr. Danish N a u bakhat, Chief Editor and Proprietor, "Siasat-e-Ma" will stay in the city for four days before leaving for Hyderabad on January 15.

His Excellency Mr. Abdur Rahman Framarzi.

During their stay in Bombay, the delegation will visit various institutions and meet prominent personalities.

On Monday, the delegation will visit the Khatau Mills (9 to 10-30 a.m.), The Tata Memorial Hospital (10-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.) and the Prince of Wales of Museum and the Jehangir Art Gallery (3 to 4 p.m.) and meet Shri Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay. Shri G. S. Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, will entertain them to tea, the same day.

Mr. Abdul Hasan Amidi Noori.

The delegation will visit the Aarey Milk Colony (8 to 11 a.m.) and the Ambernath Machine Tool Factory (3 p.m.) on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, the delegation will visit the Elephanta Caves (9 a.m. to 1 p.m.), the Times of India Press (3 to 4 p.m.) and the Films Division of the Government of India (4 to 6 p.m.).

The delegation will visit the Haffkine Institute on Thursday, at 10 a.m. and leave for Hyderabad at 2 p.m.

His Excellency Mr. Abbas Masoodi, Senator and Editor-Proprietor "Ettelaat," who is one of the members of the Iranian Press Delegation to India.

'Leak' Hits Entire Production Plant

CHALK RIVER, Jan. 10 (PTI-Reuter): A radio-active "leak" in the furnace of the atomic reactor here—the world's biggest—will hold up indefinitely production of cobalt-sixty isotopes used in anti-cancer treatment.

The radio-activity may continue for months before the furnace "cools" sufficiently to allow scientists to repair the fault detected last month.

But a small stock of cobalt-sixty pellets has been built up and augmented by "half-cooked" pellets from the contaminated furnace.

There is said to be no other furnace in the world that contains the atomic power to infuse cobalt with cancer-destroying properties.

Radar Expert's Plea Rejected

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (PTI): Federal Judge Irving A. Kaufman, yesterday rejected a plea by Morton Sobell, thirty-four-year old radar expert, for a reduction in his thirty-year prison sentence for passing atomic information to the Soviet Government.

Sobell was convicted in 1951 with Julius and Ethel Rosenburg, now undeur sentence of death at Sing Sing prison.

NEW DELHI: The twelfth annual conference of the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India) will be held at the College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad on February 2 and 3, the Secretary of the Association announced on Saturday.

M.L.As Demand

Inquiry Into Durg Firing

NAGPUR, Jan. 10 (PTI): Mr. V. N. Tmaskar (Durg) and Mr. Niranjan Singh, both members of the Opposition in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, in a statement late night from Durg demanded an immediate judicial enquiry by a High Court Judge into yesterday's police firing at Chhuikhadan.

Four persons were killed and several injured in the firing after a mob demonstrated against the abolition of the Chhuikhadan Tahsil at Chhuikhadan, Durg District.

The Opposition leaders alleged that police firing was "indiscriminate", killing a woman at "point blank range" and that the injured were mostly women. Seven out of 22 persons injured were lying in a "precarious" condition and were left "uncared for" with "inadequate medical arrangements", they added.

The State Government in a press note last night said that they proposed to institute "a proper enquiry" after receiving fuller details of the incident.

SEOUL, (Korea): Commonwealth troops lost sixty-five thousand pieces of clothing when the divisions laundry here was destroyed by fire on Friday night.

CENTRE BUILDS UP FOOD STOCK

Position Quite Reassuring

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (UPI).

THE picture of the over-all food situation of the country in 1953 which emerged from the deliberations of the two-day Food Ministers' Conference was more reassuring than ever before.

The carry-over of the stock from 1952 has touched the record figure of 1.8 million tons compared with 1.3 million tons in 1952, (.7 million tons in 1950). In the past, there never was any stock in the hands of the Centre, and this was the first time when the Centre entered the new year with a stock of .4 million tons, the remaining 1.4 million tons being with the States.

The Kharif crop this year is considered to be "better" according to official circles, though no estimate of production was available. An idea of the improved food situation of the States is derived from the demands they have made from the Centre. Compared with the original demand of about 7 million tons made in 1952, the total demands of the States this year amount to 5.4 million tons, and even this demand is considered to be inflated, by the Central Food Ministry. The States received only 3.9 million tons last year from the Centre.

IMPORT TARGET

Though no finality was reached at the Conference the import target in any case is not to exceed 3 million tons including six lakh tons of rice, five lakhs tons of milo and coarse grains, and 1.8 million tons of wheat. While the wheat supply is considered to be more or less assured, the Food Ministry is reported to be exploring the possible sources of rice supply. The Government of Burma is committed to supply 3-1/2 lakhs tons of rice under an agreement. The other sources were China and Thailand. India received one and a half lakh tons of rice from China in 1952 against only about 50 thousand tons in 1951. India will receive one and a half million tons of wheat under the International Wheat Agreement. Sixty thousand tons of jute goods are being given to Argentina for wheat.

AN ELEVATED GIFT FOR TRUMAN

WASHINGTON Jan. 10 (UPA): The Cabinet today gave President Truman the chair he used at their meetings in the White House. Cabinet members chipped in to pay the 150 dollars cost of the chair and inscribed brass plate.

WOMAN PASSENGER ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A "sophisticated middle aged" woman was arrested by Bombay women's constabulary, at Mahim, a North Bombay suburb, early this morning as she alighted from a public transport BEST bus, Prohibition police reported today.

Police stated that two bottles of foreign brandy were found hidden in a "special contrivance" in her chemise following a search by women constables.

MONETARY CRISIS IN FRENCH INDIA

VILLUPURAM, Jan. 10 (PTI): Two French officials of the rank of administrators of French colonies have arrived in Pondicherry to study the monetary "crisis" in French India settlements. They will meet merchants and leaders to find a solution to the problem.

Yugoslav Mission To Return Monday

NEW, DELHI, Jan. 10.

Mr. Rudoljub Colakovic, leader of the Yugoslav Goodwill Mission to In[illegible] expressed the hope here today that as a result of the Mission's four weeks tour, the economic and cultural relations between India and Yugoslavia would improve.

The delegation which has completed its tour of various centres in India is leaving for country on Monday.

As a result of their tour, Mr. Colakovic continued, the delegation felt that in the economic field there were a number of commodities that Yugoslavia could import from India and others which it could supply to India.

Tito Wants More U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Vladimir Popovic, The Yugoslav Ambassador here, stated tonight that his Government had asked the United States for increased military assistance because of the growing strength of Soviet forces on the borders of Yugoslavia.

RICE RATION BOOKS FOR CEYLON INDIANS

New Interpretation: 50,000 To Benefit

COLOMBO, Jan. 10 (PTI).

CEYLON'S subsidised rice ration will exclude only temporary visitors entering the island after first November 1949—the date on which the Immigration Act was promulgated—a Food Department authority told Press Trust of India today.

All those who entered Ceylon after that date and were here with valid passports and temporary residence permits were considered "temporary visitors". Hence they would not be entitled to the subsidised rice ration the authority added.

The Government considered that subsidised rice, for which it set apart Rs. 161 million in the current budget, should not be issued to temporary visitors who could buy their own requirement in the open market.

The authority however was unable to explain why the Ceylon High Commissioner in New Delhi in his press statement said that the Government was "refusing to issue rice ration books to those people, who had entered Ceylon illicitly after November 1, 1949".

He confirmed that a large number of people who entered Ceylon after that date but were here with valid passports or T. R. P. were not entitled to subsidised ration, though they were not illicit entrants into Ceylon.

50,000 TO BENEFIT

Ceylon's Food Controller Mr. M. L. D. Casperz told Press Trust of India today that temporary-resident's-permit holders who entered Ceylon prior to Novehber 1, 1949 will be granted new ration books with a declaration that the holder has been in Ceylon from before that date.

A valid T. R. P. would be accepted as the simplest method to find out one's residence earlier to that date.

Mr. Casperz estimated that this decision would benefit roughly over 50,000 T.R.P. holders.

BUNDING WORKS IN MAHARASHTRA

20,000 People Engaged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bunding works at 81 soil conservation centres are at present in progress in the Central Division (comprising the districts of Poona, Satara North, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Nasik). About 20,000 persons are employed on these works, which are being executed as scarcity works.

These bunding works, which cover about 3,700 acres of land, are in progress at 47 centres in Sholapur District, 14 centres in Nasik district, 11 centres in Poona District and nine centres in Ahmednagar District.

The soil Conservation Section has supplied tools to the labourers engaged on these works. Provision of drinking water has been made at the sites of the works.

Prison Pressmen's Mite For Famine Relief

POONA, Jan. 10 (H.S.): The workers of the Yerwada Prison Press, in their recent meeting, presented a collection of Rs. 107-5 to the 'Central Famine Relief Committee', formed here under the presidentship of Dr. Dhananjayrao Gadgil, noted economist.

ASIA MUST DEVELOP HER YOGIC ENERGISM

Plea At Divine-Life Conference

RAJAHMUNDRY, Jan 10 (PTI): The three-day session of the divine-life conference commenced here today in the Municipal High School grounds.

Rao Bahadura Rama Rao, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates attending the Conference.

Yogi Sudhananda Bharathi who presided over the Conference, said that "the vital contagion of war" could be remedied only if Asia developed her yogic energism, regained her spiritual supremacy and conquered the West to the divine way of living.

No Special Sales Tax On These Things

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The report that some more articles have been brought under the purview of the Special Sales Tax is not correct. The actual position is that articles like "agar-battis and ud-battis," incense oils for use in toilet, combs, tooth powders, pastes, dentifrice and tooth brushes, toilet paper, razors and blades, shaving sticks and shaving brushes have been excluded from the levy of special tax though ordinarily toilets and perfumery articles like these are subject to special tax.

The articles mentioned above have been subject to general sales tax only right from the beginning, i.e., from the date on which the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1952 was brought into force and the same position continues under the Ordinance.

MANGO DISEASE IN BULSAR AREA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "strange disease" of mango in the Bulsar area, reported in a section of the Press, is nothing but an epidemic of mites, a pest allied to insects. The epidemic has resulted because of indiscriminate use of DDT without sulphur for mangohopper control. The pest can be easily checked with sulphur.

The staff of the Agriculture Department has been actually working against this pest since the last week of December and satisfactory results have already been achieved. There is no cause of alarm as the pest is not a new one and is easily controllable.

Chinese Consul-General Calls On Morarji

Mr. Yao Nien, Consul-General of the People's Republic of China, called on the Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. Morarji R. Desai, at the Secretariat, Bombay, today.

Industrial Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the Navajivan Silk Mills Limited, Ahmedabad, and its workers relating to the latter's demand for increased dearness allowance has been referred by the Government of Bombay for decision to the Wage Board.

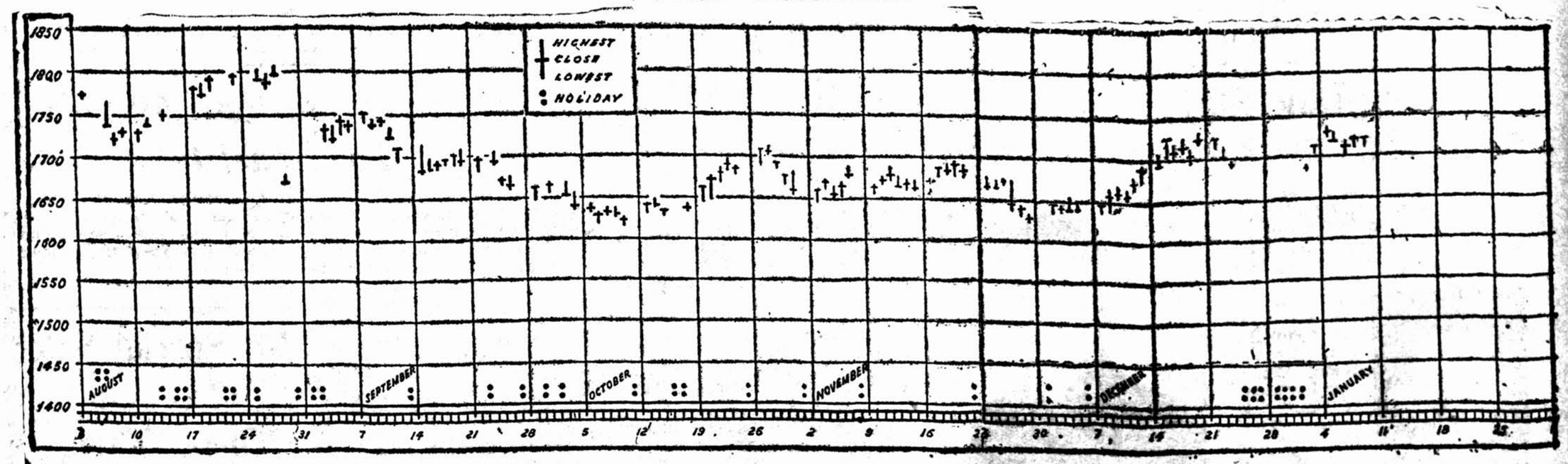
B. V. Keskar Visits City A.I.R. Station

BOMBAY, Jan. 10 (PTI): Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, visited the Bombay Station of All India Radio and the offices of the Films Division today. He also attended the South Indian Music Festival at Matunga in the evening and later left for Delhi.

TIGER ATTACKS VILLAGER

CHANDERNAGORE, Jan. 10 (UPI): A six-foot tiger attacked yesterday a villager near a jungle in Bhadreswar area of the Hoogly District. The victim was badly mauled but on raising a hue and cry people working in nearby paddy fields came to his rescue, but the beast escaped into the jungles. The injured villager was rushed to Chandernagore hospital.

TATA STEEL DEFD
Price Movements



NARROW PRICE MOVEMENT IN STEELS

Cotton Mill Shares Quietly Steady

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was distinctly dull today with limited business. The sharp rise in bullion market failed to have any influence on the general sentiment and there was more disposition to await developments.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1716-4 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1717-8. There was small buying and Defds. improved at Rs. 1720 but reached at Rs. 1717-8. Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 302 and Indian Irons came in business at Rs. 23-12.

Cotton Mill shares were steady. Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 362-8. Kohinoor Mill Shares were done at Rs. 265 while Svadeshi Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 237.

In the miscellaneous section Scindias were done at Rs. 14-15. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 176 and Bombay Burmas changed hands at Rs. 372-8.

Later on there was utter absence of business and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1715. Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 302 and Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 361-4.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	361	4	0
Kohinoor (6)	264	8	0
Century (12)	246	4	0
Swadeshi Mill (18)	236	8	0
Central India Mills (2)	143	0	0
Simplex (6)	175	0	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	152	0	0
Indore (5)	85	0	0
Gokak (14)	196	0	0
Swan (25)	390	0	0
Finlay (20)	280	0	0
Morarji (12) X D	165	0	0
Edward (15)	245	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-6)	2	9	6
I. United Ord. (1-5-6)	8	8	0
I. United Defd.	1	8	6
Madhusudan (6-4)	76	4	0
Podar (10)	122	8	0
Khatau (10)	170	0	0
Standard (6)	259	6	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	44	0	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	302	0	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1713	12	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (7 1/2)	129	4	0
Indian Iron (1)	23	10	6
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-8)	176	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) X D	372	8	0
Belapur (16)	218	0	0
Shivrajpur (3-8)	53	8	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14	15	0
Pre. Construction (4)	85	12	0
Tata Chemical	8	14	0
Tata Oil (2)	33	4	0
Br. India Corporation (0-12)	9	5	0
Indian Copper (0-2-6)	3	2	6
Alcock (17-8)	296	4	0
Wimco (11)	215	0	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	147	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1373	12	0
Tata Power (50)	1487	8	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	40	4	0
Phoenix (10)	122	8	0
Indian Mfg.	3300	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	99	6	0
Colaba (4)	72	8	0
New City (15)	171	4	0
Minerva (6)	91	4	0
Bradbury (100	632	8	0
Bharat (2)	25	0	0
Mysore (4)	127	8	0
Model Mills (7-8)	148	12	0
Dawn (6)	59	8	0
Laxmi (10)	575	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	160	0	0
Western (160)	3150	0	0
Sholapur	1600	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3300	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	45	8	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	137	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	23	2	0
New United Mills (1)	23	8	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	171	14	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	275	0	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric. (1-8) XD	111	4	0
Ahmedabad New	107	3	0
Surat Electric (1-8)	116	14	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	8	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	126	4	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	120	10	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1775	0	0
Imperial New (10)	436	4	0
Central (1-8)	63	0	0
Central New (1-8)	68	8	0
Bank of India (3)	157	4	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	11	0
Baroda (8-8)	117	8	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	35	0	0
United Com. (2)	35	0	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	70	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	5450	0	0
Empire (10)	403	12	0
New India (2)	42	0	0
Jupiter (0-8)	8	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	2	0
Indian Merchantile (2-8)	38	8	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B.I.G. (1)	13	4	0
Neptune	4	14	0
Industrial and Prud.	26	0	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	95	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	32	0	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	145	0	0
Burma Petrol (6)	1	2	6
Mackenzie (6)	81	4	0
Port Canning (1-8)	21	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	236	4	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	77	0	0
Indian Invest. Trust (4-8)	70	0	0
Dharamsey Chem. (4-1)	51	8	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	8	0
Alembic (8)	100	10	0
Supreme Industries	75	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (14)	146	4	0
United Motor	29	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	270	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	30	4	0
National Rayons	64	0	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	82	0	0
Digvijay Cement	72	0	0
Phalton (8)	99	8	0
Polson	111	0	0
Killick Industry (6)	144	0	0
Killick New	82	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	176	14	0
Bengal Steel	106	0	0
Indian Iron	108	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1162	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1225	0	0
Hydro Elec. (7)	122	8	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	280	0	0
Central India (5)	503	12	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	245	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	80	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	303	2	0
Elphinston Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	8	0
Pre Con 1st	98	4	0
Pre Con. 2nd	91	4	0
Pre. Con 3rd	6	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	..	..	
Tata Chemicals (5)	113	12	0
Jupiter	9	14	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	85	8	0
Morarji	76	[illegible]	0
National Rayon	75	0	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	85	0	0
B I C	144	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	96	8	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	8	0
Tata Power 1951	100	4	0
Walchandnagar (4)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	100	8	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	4	0
New Victoria Pref.	4	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	4
2¾% Loan 195/	..	98	4
2½% Loan 196	..	90	6
2¾% Loan 196[illegible]	..	93	7
2½% Loan 1962	..	91	4
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-35	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	9
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	6
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	95	15
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	7
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	6
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	11
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	82	13
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	4
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	6
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977		85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		85	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	12
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964	..	90	0
3¾ M. P. 1962		97	12
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966		96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	100	2
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	99	14
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U. P. 1964	..	99	14
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964		92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		105	0
6 % Bom. Municipal 1954		103	8

Gold Mohur (20)	165	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	100	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	61	4	0
Osmanshah	90	0	0
Ajamshahi (6)	63	0	0
Air Services	3	4	0
Air India	53	4	0
Air-India International	78	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	84	8	0
Hind Motor	3	14	0
Walchand Motor	38	0	0
Indian Steam	6	15	0
Rally Ord.	75	0	0
Rally Pref.	92	0	0
Tata Loco	92	8	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

MILLS—
Apollo 2-9-6 2-9-9 2-9-6
B. R. Cotton 44
B. Dyeing 361-4 63-2 60-10 61-4
Bradbury 632-8
C. India 145 45-8 43
Century 248 49-4 48-4
Colaba 72-8
Finlay 280
Gokak 195 97 96
I. U. Defd 1-8-6 1-8-9 1-8-6
I. U. Ord 8-7-6 8-8
Indore 85
Kohinoor 265 65 64-12 65-4 64-8
New City 171-4
New Great 152
Simplex 174-8 75
Standard 259-6
Svadeshi 236-8 37-8 36-8
Tata Mill 45-8
C. P. Railway 95 (Ex div)
B. Steam 32
Scindia 14-15-6 14-15 15 14-14-6 14-15
BANKS—
Central 63-8 63
Central New 68-8
Imperial P P 436-4
Union 6-10
U. Commercial 34-12 35
ELECTRICS—
Ahmedabad 110-15 11-4
Amalgamated 10-8
Suburban 120-10
Surat 116-14
Hydro 147
Power 1487-8 85 87-8
INSURANCE—
I Mercantile 38-8
Empire 403-12
New India 42 42-4 42
Oriental 5450
STEELS—
I Iron 23-12 23-13 23-10-6
Tata Defd. 1717-8 15 21-4 13-12
„ Ord. 301-12 2-8 1-12 2
„ 2nd Pref. 129 29-8 29-4
MISCELLANEOUS—
Alcock 296-4
A Cement 176 76-8 76
Belapur 217-8 19 18
B B Old 371-4 72-8 71-14 72-8
„ Petrol 1-2-6 1-2-3 1-2-6
B I C 9-5
I Copper 3-3 3-2-6
Killick P P 82
Rayon 64-4 64
„ Pref. 75
P Const. 85-12 85-8
Shivrajpur 53-8
Tata Chem. 8-14 8-15 8-14
„ Oil 33 33-4
SPECIAL—
Ahmedabad Elec. New 107-3

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

The Cotton market was steady today with slightly improved buying.

At the opening February contract was quoted at Rs. 653 against yesterday's close at Rs. 651 and after being quoted at Rs. 655 steadied at Rs. 654. May delivery was placed at Rs. 668-8.

The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I. C. C. Feb.	653	8	0
I. C. C. May	666	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

The local bullion market was firm on heavy speculative buying under the influence of unfounded rumours of about new currency notes.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 154-4 and after declining at Rs. 153-14 advanced at Rs. 155 and steadied at Rs. 154-14. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 154-14.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 85-8 and firmed up at Rs. 86-4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 87-12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 60.

The market ruled steady throughout the session and finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver	154	0	0
Forward	154	0	0
Ready Gold	87	3	0
Forward	85	7	0
Sovereigns	60	8	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Jan 10.

The produce market was quietly steady today. Groundnuts Khandesh and Madras were quoted at Rs. 32-8 while Bombay Bold were quoted at Rs. 34-4. Linseed F. M. was quoted at Rs. 25-10. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 21 and Khursani was placed at Rs. 26-4.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold FM	32	8	0
Khandesh New	32	8	0
Bold Ready	32	4	0
Madras	32	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	16	14	0
February	17	1	0
March	17	4	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	27	8	0
Satna small ready	26	0	0
Oil	14	8	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	135	0	0
Ready Madras quality	31	0	0
Oil First Pressure	19	4	0
Oil Bazar quality	17	12	0

Cotton Stock In Bombay

Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 8th January 142965 bales, Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 8th January 414427 bales, Same period last year 372572 bales, Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters and Dealers and Bills in Bombay on 8th January 337604 bales, Same time last year 258632 bales.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	5	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	5	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	2	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	11	0
150 D. Box Jan.	742		
150 D. Box Feb.	745		
2/40 Staple Jan.	762		
2/40 Staple Feb.	762		

Divert Water From Cane To Crops

SHOLAPUR D.C.C. DEMAND

SHOLAPUR, Jan 10 (PTI): The Sholapur District Congress Committee last evening adopted a resolution "requesting the State Government to arrange for making available for foodcrops a portion of water that is being used at present for cultivation of sugar cane by industrialists."

The resolution said: "twenty-five percent of the water now pumped for sugar industry should be made available to cultivation of food crops in view of the difficult agriculture conditions caused by existing famine."

The resolution moved by Mr. G. S. Sonavane (MLA) was unanimously adopted.

ANOTHER CLIMBING EXPEDITION

MENDOZA, Argentina, Jan 10 (UPA): First of four expeditions is en route to conquer Mount Aconcaque 7,35 meters.

A Catholic action expedition an Argentine group, which will try to climb the Himalayas this year, is at Plaza De Mula, at an altitude of 4,200 feet. It heard a mass and prayed for world peace. The mass was said by Father Torres.

Through a portable radio the expedition announced the temperature was 15 degrees below zero, centigrade, and that the wind was strong and the mountain was covered with snow.

A Brazilian group from a newspaper is ready to leave for Plaza De Mula after having tried lesser mountains for experience.

President Leaves For Delhi

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad left Calcutta at 8-40 this morning by train for Delhi after 19 days' stay in the State.

According to provisional arrangements, the President may undertake a tour of Assam from February 13, it was learnt here today.

Tamil Nad Cyclone Relief Day

The secretary of the Tamil Nad Cyclone Relief Fund Committee, Bombay writes:

Early in December, Tamil Nad was under the cruel spell of a terrible cyclone which wrought a disastrous havoc—specially in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, the "Granary of the South." Tens of thousands of poor families have lost everything they could count as their wordly possession; thousands of heads of cattle have been irretrievably lost.

The Government of Madras are doing their utmost in rendering prompt aid to the victims of the cyclone; but the damage and suffering inflicted—being on a colossal scale — Governmental help alone could not tackle the problem fully. It is therefore the duty of the public to render upto our unfortunate brethern in those hapless districts all help. With this object in view—The Tamil Nad Cyclone Relief Fund Committee (consisteing of representatives of various organizations in this City) will observe today as the "Tamil Nad Cyclone Relief Day" when its accredited volunteers will visit different areas of the City to make collections to the relief fund. It is earnestly hoped that the generous minded citizens of Bombay will handsomely respond to the call of suffering humanity.

Dharwar Village Wins Shield

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Shri Rustomji Ardeshir Narielwala Challenge Shield has been awarded to the village of Kabur in Haveri Taluka of Dharwar District for the best effort in compost-making during the agricultural year 1951-52 (June to May). As many as 2,001 compost pits were dug in this village during that year.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Jan. 9: The bourse ended the week firmly for French issues with the turnover on a substantial improved scale. Advances were centred in French industrials, minings, oil refinings, banks and Indo-Chinese, foreign shares rallied slightly after a hesitant start. Swedish issues were prominent and Belgians attracted interest. Japanese and German bonds held firm. French rentes made fresh progress apart from the three and half per cent 1951.

AMSTERDAM: Estimates continued to display a better tendency especially H. V. A. which were around two points better. Internationals were steadier on small demand while shippings showed a hardening tendency. Indonesians municipals were again firm while Guilder investments were exceptionally better. Premium on Americans was nil and certificates totalled 588.

BRUSSELS: The market confirmed yesterday's moderate advance in forward dealings but the cash market continues indecisive. Better features included colonials, metals, oils, and Canadians and rubbers. Cash market colonials, coals and metals held steady but electricities turned easier.

U.K. Trade With India

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
£ 000

	Full Year 1951	11 Months Jan.-Nov. 1952
Total All Exports	115,189	102,926
Of which:—		
Machinery	34,389	32,631
Vehicles (including ships and locomotives)	22,833	15,522
Electrical goods and apparatus	8,018	10,192
Chemicals, drugs dyes and colours	11,554	9,480
Total All Imports	153,396	103,957
Of which:—		
Tea	44,428	43,573
Jute manufactures	25,906	13,148
Seeds and nuts for oils, oils, fats, resins and gums	7,157	5,766
Leather and manufactures	19,917	7,786

London Money Market

LONDON, Jan. 10 (PTI-Reuter): The New Anglo-Iranian twenty million Sterling debenture issue cause little disruption to the credit situation in Money Market during the past week but conditions remained easy throughout the period. There was little difficulty at one period near close but with most banks good buyers of bills or ready lender of money at low rates, this was soon overcome. Several days authorities stepped in to mop up surplus cash.

Applications for 180 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 264,230 thousand Sterling. 180 millions were allotted at the average rate of 47 Shillings 7.91 pence per cent. Next weeks offerings are 200 million Sterling.

The Bank of England return showed a decrease of 23 million Sterling in active note circulation to 1,502 millions. Fiduciary issue was also sharply lower by 50 million Sterling to 1.525 million Sterling.

THEY DON'T WANT 'SECOND CLASS'

LONDON, Jan. 10 (PTI-Reuter): A leading Southern Rhodesian African who has come to London as one-man protest mission against Central African Federation said last night that his followers would like to work with Europeans as partners, but not as "second class citizens of our own country."

Mr. Joshua Akomo, President of the seven-thousand-strong African National Congress in Southern Rhodesia, spoke at a press conference arranged by Racial Unity, an organisation which fights racial discrimination.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Jan. 9.

TIN PRICES

In the unofficial afternoon session today, the following were closing prices of tin:

SPOT—buyers, 952-1/2; sellers, 953; business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 941-1/2; sellers, 942-1/2; business nil.

Turnover 30 tons of which 25 were for January at 952-1/2 and five for mid-February at 950.

ZINC PRICES

The following were closing rates of zinc in the London market today:

January: 91-1/2; 92.
April: 90-3/4, 91.
Market tone—firmer.

In the second session, the following were closing rates: January 90-1/2; 91.
April—90, 90-1/2.
Market, quiet, easier.

LEAD PRICES

During the morning session today, lead prices were as follows:

January—100-1/2, 101-1/2.
April—97-3/4, 98.

Turnover was 1,000 tons of which 50 were for prompt. The market was firmer.

In the afternoon session, lead prices were as follows.

January 99-1/2; 100.
April—96, 96-1/2;

Turnover 125 tons, nothing for prompt. Market quiet, easier.

SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of silver was unchanged on the London market today.

MERCURY UNCHANGED

The price of mercury was unchanged in London today.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was dull today.

Lampong was quoted at 8/1-1/2 nom. Muntok was unchanged at 9/10-1/2; Sarawak was quoted at 9/10-1/2 sellers.

Malabar spot was quoted at 1.025/-; January at 875/- sellers and February at 860/- sellers.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10 (PTI): More activity in tea shares was the special feature today while other shares remained steady and unchanged. Government securities were unchanged. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.—

SECURITIES: Three per cent 1986 82|11|6, three per cent Loan 1963-65 92|6, three per cent U.P. 1958 96|6 sl., four per cent Loan 1960-70 101|6 s. lot.

BANKS: Hind 19|8. United India 4|-.

COTTONS: Kesoram 18|10.

COALS: Bengal 907 s. lot, Talcher 2/14, Burrakur 10/6, Pench Valley 20|12 ct.

JUTE: Anglo-India 220, Champadany 169, Ganges 69 sl., India 123, Lawrence 188, Standard 266, Barnagore 157, Delta 234, Orient 182, Union 184.

ENGINEERINGS: Britannia building and Iron 4|14, Jessop 22|1, Indian Iron 23|12.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma mines As. 15, Ferrous Metal As. 10, BIC 9|5, India Wood Products 47|8, Martin Burn 18|12, National Tobacco 10|2, Rallis India 77, Rohtas Indutry. 8, BB Petrol 1|3, Shree Gopal Paper 16|9, India Steamship 6|6.

SUGARS: Dyer Meakin Brewery 5|5, U.P. Sugar 13|10.

TEAS: Bishnauth 22, Bormahjan 10|6, East India 15|4, Ethelbari 3|12, Hatnapara 104, Hasimara 21|12, Rajabhat 13|8, Seajuli 12|8, Singtom 1|14, Tukvar 5|4.

MARKET RATES FOR HOSIERY

Crown Brand Banians (Sandow).

No. 195, 200 100—Size 30/34 Rs. 12 per dozen.

No. 222, 616—Size 30/34 Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (PTI-Reuter).

New York Market is closed today.

AMERICAN MARKETS

FURTHER SHARP DECLINE IN COTTON PRICES

Worst Break In Wall Street Price Structure

NEW YORK, January 9: Cotton prices wilted after making several futile attempts towards a rally... All deliveries plunged to new seasonal lows in active dealings.

Ring observers estimated the volume at upwards of 400,000 bales against 279,000 bales on Thursday.

Contracts came into the ring from discouraged long plus constant pressure from New Orleans interests, local professionals and Wall Street wire houses which recently had been banking on rally.

Nearby March broke to 32.57 cents per pound or within 35 points of the average loan rate of 32.22 cents per pound for Middling Fifteen-Sixteenth inch cotton in 10 southern markets.

From the season's highest level reached last September 8, the spot month showed a cumulative loss of 763 points.

As March neared 32-1/2 cent level, there was a noticeable increase in mill buying. In technical replacement demand, some of the speculative talent was talking about the market getting too much company on the bear side.

Trade demand came into nearby months and May and July deliveries received most of the hedge offerings.

Certificated stock rose to 163,954 bales.

The market opened off four to 12 points. Thereafter, prices worked irregularly lower to finish with net losses of 17 to 46 points.

Closing prices included:

Del.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot				32.75
March	32.88	32.99	32.57	32.68
May	33.40	33.48	33.10	33.15
July	33.86	33.92	33.50	33.52
October	33.87	33.97	33.68	33.74
December	33.86	33.94	33.72	33.72
March	33.87	34.01	33.75	33.75
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				31.90
March	32.83	32.97	32.58	32.62
May	33.36	33.48	33.09	33.11
July	33.85	33.89	33.43	33.44
October	33.85	— —	33.69	33.72
December	33.85	33.89	33.69	33.71
March	33.90	33.95	33.70	33.76

STOCK PRICES

Over one thousand million dollars in valuation broke stock prices in the market's worst break since mid-October before the election rise set in.

At the depth of the selling about an hour before the close, prices were down two and three points as tickets fell behind as much as two minutes.

Dealings totalled 2,080,000.

Of 1,194 issues traded, 219 advanced; 736 declined and 239 remained unchanged.

Brokers saw nothing in the news to affect the market describing the break as a technical reaction in line with the market's higher trend. As evidence, traders had been expecting such moves and support came into the market before the close and boosted most prices above their lows.

Rails which had losses ranging over two and oils with losses to nearly five were among the hardest hit.

Chemicals lost over a point generally. Steels eased. Metals dropped over a point.

Motors experienced likewise.

The turnover in bonds came to $3,980,000.

RUBBER PRICES

Number One Rubber futures were 45 higher to 10 lower with sales of 12 contracts.

The dealings were featureless. While the spot market was dull, higher shipment offerings found buyers holding off.

Closing prices: March, 29.45; May, 28.70; July, 28.00 bid; September 27.55 bid; December 27.00 bid; March 27.00 nom.

Spot—30.

Number Three Contracts were inactive and nominally 35 higher. Closings: March, 27.60 nom; May, 26.60 nom; July, 26.20 nom; Sept. 25.90 nom; Dec. 25.60 nom. March 25.60 nom.

TIN PRICES

Spot tin was unchanged today. In the forward section the following were closing prices:

TIN—January 121.00 bid; Feb. 120.00 bid.

LEAD—Jan. 13.70 bid; February 13.70 bid.

ZINC—Jan. 12.12 bid; February 12.16 bid.

SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of silver was today unchanged on the New York market.

PEPPER PRICES

Pepper prices weakened with spot material marked down nine cents per pound while shipment positions were off two to six cents per pound.

The lower trend reflected lack of buying interest among dealers and grinders plus lower Indian cables and pressure to sell previous Lampong arrivals.

Anticipation of Tellicherry offerings later this month also weighed on market sentiment.

Pepper due January was indicated around dol. 1.15; January shipment, buyers, dol. 1.07; sellers, dol. 1.09; February at dol. 1.08 asked and March at dol. 1.07 asked, all ex dock.

SEED PRICES

The following were closing rates of seeds on the New York market:

Black pepper 116 cents nom.
Castorseeds dol. 185 nom.
Peanuts 24-1/2.

CASTORSEED PRICES

Castorseeds for Brazilian quality were quoted at US dol 185 nom per long ton fob Brazil.

Castor oil was quoted at 21 cents nom.

STEEL PRICES

The following were price ranges of US Steel on the New York market today:

High	43-3/8
Low	42-1/2
Close	42-7/8

COPRA PRICES

Copra was today quoted at U.S. dol. 220 per short ton cif Pacific Coast on a nominal basis.

Cocoanut oil was traded at 15-3/4 cents per pound.

HONG KONG CLOSING QUOTATIONS

HONG KONG, Jan. 9: On the Hong Kong market today, the following were closing quotations:

HK dol. 6.0058 per U.S. dollar for cash.
HK dol. 6.0312 per U.S. dollar for cash.
HK dol 15.60 per pound sterling.
HK dol 283.05 per Chinese Teal of gold.

Castorseeds May

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

Opening	132/8
Highest	136/4
Close	135/4

SINGAPORE MARKET

SINGAPORE Jan. 9: On the Singapore market today, prices fluctuated all day long with a big turnover and some speculative buying on persistent unconfirmed rumours of sales to China by Indonesia.

PARIS GOLD PRICES

PARIS, Jan. 9: On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 504. 5 per gram.

Authority Of State Ought Not To Be Challenged

MATTHAI DECRIES DIRECT ACTION METHODS

AHMEDABAD, January 10 (PTI).

DR. JOHN MATTHAI, former Finance Minister of the Union Government, today said that it would be the "highest folly and irresponsibility to adopt direct action of an unconstitutional character in resisting the Government" before giving trial to the potentialities of a Constitution "which is ideally a good Constitution and amply safeguards the freedom of the citizen."

He was addressing the Commemoration Day celebrations of the Gujerat College here.

Dr. Matthai said, "When people find their essential freedoms attacked by a State functioning under a well-defined Constitution, it is by organising voluntary associations for educating opinion and for stimulating constructive work on behalf of the people that the return to freedom is best ensured.

"It is a long and perhaps a hard way but well worth treading; shortcuts lead only to frustration and despair," he added.

GROWING REACTION

Dr. Matthai said, "already there are signs in many parts of the country of a growing reaction against excessive exercise of authority by the State and this is finding expression in activities of an unconstitutional character."

The achievement of freedom from foreign rule, he reminded, was only the first step in a "long and continuous process."

"Freedom from unwholesome restraints within the State is as important as freedom from authority exerted by a foreign power," he added.

Dr. Matthai said that a State functioning nominally as a free State and possessing the outward forms of responsible government still needed watching "lest it should encroach unduly upon the personality of its citizens." This, he added, could occur in two ways.

Firstly, when the Parliament of a country was dominated by a single party. It would then be tempted to overlook the rights of smaller groups. The distinguishing characteristic of a political democracy, Dr. Matthai said, was "a rule by compromise."

THE TRUE MARK

Dr. Matthai continued: "Decision by mutual adjustment, wherever this is possible and by a majority vote only where its mutual adjustment is found impossible, is the true mark of such a society. To ignore people who for the time being, are without political power and drive them to desperation is not democracy and certainly not statesmanship and will endanger the existence of the State, especially where the tradition of free government has yet to be built."

Secondly, a State could deprive the citizen of his freedom by permitting its permanent agencies to wield "more than their due share of authority."

"That is why the enforcement of controls and other forms of compulsion by the State, however necessary in certain circumstances, require careful and anxious watching."

PLANNED SOCIETY

Dr. Matthai said, "We have accepted for good or ill the idea of a planned society in which the personal life of the citizen is to be subjected to the authority of the State in many important phases over a period of almost indefinite duration.

"If experience provides any guidance and if concrete results are to be the final test, a conflict between democracy and planning is difficult to avoid and we may be entering, whether we like it or not, on an era or more and more controls and less and less personal initiative and responsibility," he addcd.

U.S. REDS IN U.N.

Truman Orders Screening

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPA): President Truman on Friday ordered the FBI and the Civil Service to conduct a loyalty investigation of Americans employed or being considered for employment by the United Nations.

Truman directed that any derogatory information uncovered in such investigation be turned over to the United Nations Secretary General.

The President's action was taken in an executive order which had been expected for weeks in a move to weed out American Communists and subversives from the U. N.

The Secretary of State was given responsibility for forwarding the information to the U.N. after investigations by the Civil Service Commission and FBI. The Civil Service Commission first will make a preliminary investigation including a reference to FBI, military and other Government files. If any derogatory information is uncovered it will be forworded to FBI which will make a fullfield investigation.

230 DROWNED WHEN SHIP SINKS

PUSAN, Korea. Jan 10 (UPA): At least 230 persons were drowned when a towering wave upset and foundered a 146-ton South Korean passenger boat ten miles west of here last night, the Transportation Ministry announced today.

Only seven of the 240 passengers and crewmen aboard the vessel survived; the captain, two crewmen and four passengers swam a half-mile through icy seas to a small island.

TOKYO: Rescue ships steamed toward Japan and Formosa today with 32 survivors of the Swedish tanker 'Avanti' whose Captain and seven other men were lost when the ship broke in half in [illegible] Sea storm on [illegible]

MODERN JEAN VALJEAN!

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Sapper Derek Hepples of Scarborough, Yorkshire, said by his own counsel to be "fascinated" by money was yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment and dishonourable discharge for robbery, larceny and escaping from military custody.

The Court Martial whose findings are subject for confirmation convicted him of robbing a Japanese taxi driver of three thousand Yen (three sterling) in company with two others and of stealing 130 dollars from an American officer after drinking with him.

BLACK FLAGS FOR A. P. JAIN

GAUHATI, Jan. 10 (PTI): A number of displaced persons yesterday demonstrated in front of the local Circuit House as the Union Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, returned to Gauhati from Shillong where he discussed rehabilitation problems with the State Ministers and officials.

The demonstrators waved a black flag and shouted slogans protesting against certain remarks which Mr. Jain was reported to have made to a group of leaders of displaced persons who met him at Gauhati on Thursday.

According to these leaders, Mr. Jain asked them to see him yesterday instead of January 12 as arranged previously. But, when they expressed their inability to do so owing to short notice, Mr. Jain asked them to "get out."

Mr. Jain said here yesterday that the displaced persons' leaders on Thursday insisted on his visiting certain places to which he disagreed because his tour programme was already arranged by the Sate officials. On this they threatened him by saying they would offer satyagraha for this. Thereupon, he asked them to "Go out and do whatever you like."

Later, after the Minister left the Circuit House for Goalpara, the demonstrators held a meeting at the new field, where speeches were delivered condemning the action of Mr. Jain.

Man In The Cause Of Peace Is Dead

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10 (PTI): The death occurred on Wednesday last at Noakhali (East Pakistan) of Mr. Shadhanendra Mitra of Howra and Noakhali Gandhi Camp at the age of 50. He was suffering from intestinal obstructions.

A devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi, the late Mr. Mitra was a member of the Pioneer Party of Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta to visit Noakhali immediately after the riot of 1946. Since then he had been working for communal unity in Noakhali.

Mr. Churchill For New York Again

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill will again call at New York on the way home from his Jamaica holiday, it was announced here yesterday.

He will fly to New York on January 22 and sail for England on the "Queen Mary" the next day.

Martyrs To Science

(Continued from page 9, col. 4)

hose was placed in her stomach. For six weeks 12 liters were poured into her three times daily over and above her normal requirements. While the water was being poured "the cow stood calmly chewing her cud." But she did not produce a single extra glass of milk.

"When entering the organism all at once and in large quantities." the prospective candidate concludes, "the water evidently could not be fully utilized and left the organism entirely." Truly biblical wisdom!

PROBLEM No. 3.

Will a cow produce more milk if she is treated with electricity? Electrical experiments were carried out on a large scale—on 14 cows—all with the same result. The electric current caused Vale to "jump up and down on three legs while holding the leg with the electrodes on it high in the air." After these gay quadrilles the author notes with satisfaction that the cow produced a yield greater by 100 grams. Does this mean that henceforth on all livestock farm sections dairy cows will be plugged into the power system?!

PROBLEM NO. 4.—Will a cow produce more milk if an injection is made in the cow's udder of:

(a) boiling water.

(b) turpentine?

Swallow was given an injection of six cubic centimeters of boiling water. "A sensitive swelling the size of a walnut formed where the injection was made", writes the author. The milk yield remained the same, but the colour of the milk changed: it became rose-colored. But "the milk no longer contained blood after four days." Bilberry and Swallow were given injections of turpentine—

DID YOU TRY IT?

"But, Comrade student, did you hang a cow upside down to see what influence such a position of the animal would have on its milk yield?" One of the honoured members of the learned council ironically asked the lady in the jacket.

Anna Gomberg looked questioningly at her scientific director, who muttered in displeasure at this learned person, and once again the fly could be heard in the auditorium.

Prof. G. I. Azimov, the opponent, mounted the speaker's platform.

"That, of course — but on the other hand—hard path of science—"

The professor wiped the perspiration from his forehead and, sheepishly avoiding the eyes of his colleagues, smiled graciously in the direction of the rector. This was followed by an unctious speech about the double merit of the prospective candidate's scientific discoveries.

TOO BAD

It is too bad that Martha does not have the gift of speech. Otherwise she could inform the learned council that the prospective candidate knows no more about dairy farming than certain ungulates do about oceanography.

It is also too bad that Polina, the worker on the livestock farm section, was not invited to the defense of the dissertation. She would have added the following to what the opponent had to say:

"Anna Gomberg got what she was after. Now, whenever a woman in a stylish jacket comes to the farm section what happens is hard to imagine: Martha charges at the partition and sticks her forelegs in the feeding trough, Vale dances on three legs and the bull Vulcan tugs at his chain and bellows in a voice not his own. Conditioned reflex, they say.

IN CRIMSON LIGHT OF RISING SUN

(Continued From Page 6 Col 5)

the young strangers" are always coming from the end of the street.

ON LINCOLN

Today, the author of the famous six-volume biography of Abraham Lincoln, of THE PEOPLE, YES, and many other books of poetry about America and the American people, is whitehaired, has a booming laugh and an informal manner. Although his books have been about the past, the growth of his country and its people, he looks to the future. For him 75 is no age for retirement. He still plans another work on President Lincoln, about whom he is probably one of the world's best-informed persons.

Still to be written is a one-volume condensation of his longer biography of Lincoln.

Also in Sandburg's plan is another book of poetry, which will be his first in almost two decades. This volume, Sandburg says, will include some "children's things."

In the past, most of Sandburg's poems have come from his observations while working on jobs ranging from drug store clerk to house-painters while riding freight cars with other hobos, while living alongside Chicago's factories and stockyards. The "children's things" of which he speaks will be derived from another source — his two grandchildren.

"We talk at table, when taking a walk, when just sitting around," he told a 'New York Times' interviewer. "Sometimes I tell them stories, sometimes they tell me stories. My granddaughter once asked me 'Is God real? I answered her, 'If God is real to you, then he is real," Sandbourg stated

THROUGH THREE WARS

Although his life has been a hard one, Sandburg has retained a bouyancy and a hopefulness about himself and about his country. The years of depression and the wars — in one of which, the Spanish-American, he played a brief part — have not dimmed his hopes for the future.

"I have spent as strenuous a life as any man," he said recently, "surviving three wars and two major depressions. but never, not for a moment, did I lose faith in America's future. Time and time again, I saw the faces of her men and women torn and shaken by turmoil, chaos and storm. In each major crisis, I have seen despair on the faces of some of the foremost strugglers, but their ideas always won. Their vision always came through.

"I see America, not in the setting sun of a black night of despair ahead of us. I see America in the crimson light of a rising sun fresh from the burning, creative hand of God. I see great days ahead, great days possible to men and women of will and vision."

Hartal Paralyses Rajkot Mill

RAJKOT, Jan. 10 (PTI): About six hundred and sixty bales of cloth worth about Rupees six lakhs have accumulated in the Rajkot Spinning and Weaving Mills here during the last one and half months owing to the general suspension of trade in the State in connection with the Anti-Sales Tax agitation, it is learnt.

The management has put up a notice that unless this general slump showed signs of improvement, it would be forced to close the night shift from February 1, 1953. This would affect about three hundred and fifty workers.

talking of BOOKS

HANDY BOOK FOR LABOUR LEADERS

Work Of Appellate Tribunal Of India

DIGEST OF DECISIONS OF HONOURABLE LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL OF INDIA, Compiled by Shri N. K. Khare, B.A. and Shri N. N. [illegible] wala, B.A.LL.B.—Indian Legal Publications, Ahmedabad, Price Rs. 10.

THE Labour Appellate Tribunal of India was constituted under the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, and has been functioning since August of that year.

The Act was enacted to meet the general grievance that there was lack of uniformity in the awards given by the Industrial Tribunals constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. Under that Act there was no provision for any appeal against the awards of the Tribunals which were binding on the parties.

In the words of the Honourable Mr. Justice. Mahajan of the Suprme Court of India, Industrial Tribunals had tended to become 'despotic' and in a democratic country there was no scope even for 'benevolent despotism'. It was also noticed that there was considerable diversity in the awards not only of the Tribunals, of the different States but also in the awards of the different Tribunals functioning in the same State. The diversity was noticeable even in the principle which the Industrial Tribunals were seeking to lay down. In a large measure this was due to the fact that the Tribunals had hardly any case law to follow and they were, in a sense, creating new law in a virgin field.

Towards Uniformity

It was, therefore, felt desirable that an Appellate Tribunal should be constituted to hear appeals from the decisions of Industrial Courts and Tribunals and lay down for their guidance general principles which would be binding on them and which they would have to follow in deciding industrial disputes. By and large, decisions of the Labour Appellate Tribunal have succeeded in fufilling the object with which the Appellate Tribunal was constituted, though there have been a few instances where the different Benches of the Appellate Tribunal functioning in different parts of the country have given decisions and laid down principles, which have been at variance with each other. But on the whole it cannot be denied that a certain measure of uniformity has been achieved by the decision of the Labour Appeallate Tribunal of India, as can be noticed from a perusal of its decisions referred to in the digest under review.

Well Arranged

The compilation under review is a digest of the decisions of the different Benches of the Labour Appellate Tribunal functioning in India from the date of their inception in August 1950 till the end of December 1951. The subjects covered by the decisions have been alphabetically arranged and the gist of each decision on each subject matter has been stated in clear and concise language. The book contains a table of cases in the beginning and a subject index at the end. To those who have to deal with industrial disputes in their various capacities as parties, union leaders, labour officers, legal practitioners, conciliators and even as Industrial Courts and Industrial Tribunals, this digest should prove indispensible.

As stated by Shri K. P. Lakshmana Rao, President of the Bombay Bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India, in his foreward to this compilation, "the authors are bridging a gap in the presentation of the case law of industrial relations now being built up by the Tribunal." Instead of referring to the various State Government gazettes (often not very easily available) and the Gazette of India and the various reporters that are now in the field dealing with decisions in labour cases, the digest provides a handy reference book.

The authors—one of whom, Shri N. K. Khare, is intimately connected with the working of the Industrial Court and Industrial Tribunals, Bombay—have done a painstaking job in an intelligent and efficient manner and it is to be hoped that they will, in the near future, bring out another edition of this digest bringing it upto date.

Speculation

BY A. M. SULLIVAN

Infinity's an idiot game;
Stand before the double mirror
Saying "Adam" over and over
As you count the endless error
Of the shape which makes pretension
Of being You in one dimension.

Or stand as one, the unity.
And rim the emptiness of space
With impunity and say
"Nothing matters" as you trace
Zeroes edgewise toward quintillion
With light the galloping postillion.

Climb Mt. Wilson toward a star
Where the Big Schmidt fences light
On Palomar, and stretch the sky
Till the rapier Hale in flight
Pokes the furthest eye of Heaven
And nothing comes out proved and even.

If parallels of Euclid bump
Somewhere on the ancient track,
Mirages stump the sage and fool
Who cross their eyes and turn them back
To the point on the horizon
Which is measured for a prison.

Spread your ego from the dawn.
How much darkness can you gather
On the lawn come noon to nadir?
Sun measures shadow. Faith would rather
Trisect the Trinity
Than touch Infinity.

"Why in the world did you ever write a policy on a man 98 years old?" asked the indignant insurance inspector.

"Well," explained the new agent, "I looked in the census report and found there were only a few people of that age who die each year." —FUTURE.

SANTA CLAUS OUT OF UNIFORM

Reminiscences Of Longfellow's Poetry

BY FRANCIS RUSSEL

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor" Boston)

IN one of his early satirical poems about New England T. S. Eliot speaks of "Matthew and Waldo, guardians of the faith." To us however as children in the Martha A. Baker School in Dorchester the literary guardians were—in Mr. Eliot's phraseology—"Wadsworth and Greenleaf."

I can still remember the steel engravings of the two American poets flanking the American flag on the wall of Miss Sykes's Third Grade room. Whittier's high forehead and scraggly chin-whiskers gave him a stern demeanor. Longfellow, to the right, was the dominant personality, his thatch of white hair and lush beard making him look rather like Santa Claus out of uniform. For our formative selves he became the arch-type of a poet. I still cling to the idea in the recesses of my mind that all real poets should look like Longfellow, with the same hair-do, just the way I have never been wholly able to get rid of the feeling that musicians should look like Paderewski and painters like Whistler.

FIRST ACQUAINTANCE

But in any case Longfellow was the first poet I became aware of as an individual, a man who wrote poetry. Up until then such verse as I had encountered—mostly Mother Goose rhymes—seemed merely part of the scheme of things that had always existed. When we were about mid-way in the First Grade, Miss Dooley told us about the great American poet and introduced us to selections from "Hiawatha." The first piece I ever in my life consciously learned by heart was old Nokomis's song to the little Hiawatha about the firefly:

Wah-wah-taysee, little fire-fly,
Little, flitting, white-fire insect,
Little, dancing, white-fire creature,
Light me with your little candle,
Ere upon my bed I lay me,
Ere in sleep I close my eyelids.

When I came home from school able to recite the six lines by heart my Aunt Amy was so pleased that she bought me the Household Edition in one volume of "The Complete Poetical Works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow." This edition was illustrated copiously with engravings of Victorian paintings of the every-picture-tells-a-story type such as one finds in the Tate Gallery, London. I particularly liked the illustration to the lines of "Hiawatha".

Glared like Ishkoodah, the comet,
Like the star with fiery tresses.

It showed an Indian soaring through the evening sky without visible means of support and with his hair on fire.

After the school selections, whenever I tried to go on from the shores of Gitche Gumee to the rest of the poem the verse refused to carry me along with it. I was in the Third Grade then, or perhaps only the Second. I don't remember. I do remember though finally trying to read "Hiawatha" as prose and having to give it up. There was always a slow insistent rhythm that kept intruding between me and the story. Never have I been able to read it all. Once I read that Ivan Bunin translated "Hiawatha" into Russian and I wondered at the time how he was able to get through it in order to make his translation.

QUEER ATTITUDE

It is too easy of course to feel condescending towards a poet, or as I suppose he would be considered today, a versifier so in eclipse as Longfellow. Nobody reads him and yet oddly enough everyone seems to have read him. It is difficult to find an American anywhere who does not have at least some familiarity with "Paul Revere's Ride." "The Courtship of Miles Standish" and "Hiawatha." Even today 30,000 tourists a year visit Longfellow's old home on Brattle Street, Paul Revere still makes his annual commemorative ride— in wig and Colonial custume, and somewhat hindered by the traffic lights—over the old route. Bnt for Longfellow it would all have been forgotten. "Speak for yourself, John." has become part of our language. If told "One if by land, and two if by sea," an American in any part of the

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HYBRID FORM OF PLAY-WRITING

Five Gujarati Stage Pieces Analysed

PUSHPONI SRUSHTIMA (Gujarati): By Sri Ramanlal V. Desai. Published by R. R. Sheth and Co., Princess Street. Bombay. Price Rs. 3.

'PUSHPONI SRUSHTIMA' is a collection of five plays by Sri. Ramanlal Desai. The construction of these plays is an indication of the growing modern tendency of writing plays that stand as a sort of halfway house between the one-act play and the full-length drama.

This hybrid form of play-writing may be an answer to the requirements of the modern stage, but its looseness of construction, and an extremely great freedom from any set rules, tend to encourage lazy and slip-shod writing.

When these faults are visible even in a veteran writer like Ramanlal, we can well imagine what heights of care-free vagueness the form may achieve in the hands of raw young dramatists. Literary critics and eminent writers should therefore, either discourage this form of play-writing, or should evolve new principles suited to its peculiar nature, for without some disciplinary influence it will never attain a place in literature.

TWO RADIO-PLAYS

Of the five plays included in this book, two are radio-plays. The first of these, "Navlakhi Vav" is an attempt of recapturing the historical atmosphere and the story of the building of this famous old tank. The play does not offer much by way of information, but the remarkable fluidity and grace of the language save the play from being mere ordinary entertainment. There are only four characters, which is highly commendable. For radio-plays with many characters tax heavily the audience, whose only means of recognition of the various characters is their voices.

In 'He Ram', the second radio-play Ramanlal has not stuck to this wise policy. There are innumerable characters, though they being 'representative' characters, it does not matter whether they are recognised individually by the audience or not. The play dramatizes the reaction of the public to the life and death of this century's greatest figure—Mahatma Gandhi. The theme is handled melodramatically and the dialogue requires special care from the artistes, otherwise some of the 'tragic speeches may deteriorate into oathos and spoil the effect of the whole play. In a sense, it is not a play, but a searching commentary on Gandhiji's friends and followers, which comes not from one, but many mouths.

Of the remaining three plays, we are informed that they have already been staged. If so, the producers deserve congratulations, for the plays cannot be termed 'stage worthy' even by the most catholic critic. The stories are very slight and flimsy. The plot is conspicuous by its absence. The characters are static and uninteresting. Some of the scenes are so impossible that they can only be 'suggested' on the stage.

If these plays have been successful, the success must be wholly due to the opportunity given to colourful costumes, really pretty songs, and dances. This is true to a greater extent of the first play, 'Pushponi Srushtima', where the earth, the moon and the flowers are personalised, and a fanciful re-construction of the birth of the human race is attempted. The reaction of men and women to flowers is made the subject of the play, which gives Ramanlal an admirable opportunity of playing the critic of the whole human race, especially of the modern man. This office, incidentally, is one that he likes and fulfills extremely well.

ROLE OF WOMEN

In 'Shakti Sambhav' this habit of mildly denouncing all the different units of Society is given full play. And while the modern sophisticated woman gets an ample share of this general fault finding, ultimately it is proved that only feminine influence can save the world from another world war and the consequent destruction.

'Ras Tarang' is the weakest play of the book. It strains reader's credulity beyond the breaking point. That "willing suspension of disbelief", so necessary for the enjoyment of literature, simply cannot be achieved here. In fact, what would have been a fine essay on the philosophy of love, is spoilt beyond saving by this weak attempt at dramatizing. Slightly humourous, the play will provide the audience with many additional laughs not originally intended by the writer.

We expect other and greater things from Ramanlal Desai, one of the most popular and prolific writers of Gujerati. Recently he has given us admirable books like 'Shaurya Tarpana', 'Kalbhoj' and 'Bala Jogan' that prove beyond doubt that our expectations are not ill-founded. In this book, except for a few lovely songs, and some entertaining dialogue there is not much that may enhance Ramanlal's already achieved fame as a leading Gujerati writer.

—D. G. P.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers

The Australian platypus has a rubbery duck-like beak, a furcovered body, and webbed feet. Although it is a mammal, it lays eggs.

The Hwang Ho river of China sometimes called China's Sorrow, frequently bursts its banks, causing large-scale flooding. It is said that more people have been drowned in its waters than have been killed in all the world's wars

La Paz in Bolivia, 12,700 feet above sea level, is the highest capital city in the world.

The wind circulation in a depression north of the Equator is anti-clockwise. South of the Equator, the flow is clock-wise.

The Kalahari desert of South Africa is not a true desert because in many parts it does support life. The real desert is that part called the Namib which lies along the west coast.

Quickly, Bickly

Cried a merry old fellow named Bickley:
"The snowflakes have settled so thickly.
There is no time to lose.
I must make some snowshoes,
Then I'll travel a great deal more quickly."

Horse Of Character

Nigger, a retired veteran horse who has been cared for by successive tenants of the Dunstaffnage Arms Hotel, at Connel Ferry, Argyllshire, got into trouble the other day, after acquiring the art of opening gates. On this occasion the first gate he opened was that of the police station garden.

Having opened the gate he is reported to have walked up to the door of the police station and given himself up. However, he had a good character, for among other things Nigger was at the Gallipoli landing with the Argyll Mountain Battery and was wounded.

His guardian guaranteed his future good behaviour.

Father To A Son

Whatever you do, above all things, keep out of debt and confide in me. If you ever find yourself on the verge of any perplexity or difficulty, come to me. You will never find me hard with you while you are manly and truthful.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT

These two children gave very interesting items of programme at Versova Balkan-ji-Bari.

Surprise For Jack

On the homeward-bound train one evening Mr. Jones produced a fountain-pen and handed it for inspection to Mr. Smith.

"Jack is seventeen tomorrow, said Mr. Jones. "That is a present for him."

"Is it to be a surprise?" queried Mr. Jones.

"It certainly will be; he hinted that he'd like a bicycle."

Change Here

The conceited young man spoke to the great singer.

"You have heard me sing, sir, do you think I can do anything with my voice?"

"Certainly," was the reply; "become a railway porter."

What Is Balkan-Ji-Bari?

The premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, which has the honour of having Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, as its Chief Patron, and Shri B. G. Kher, High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, as its "Gardener" (President), and which recently celebrated its Silver Jubilee under the distinguished patronage of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has been successfully working for the "education and entertainment" of boys and girls ever since it was founded by "Dada" (Elder Brother) in 1926. "Balkan-ji-Bari" means "Children's Garden," and its chief aim is to make children, the human flowers, as happy as possible and to let them develop by themselves in an atmosphere of affection and freedom. It has its Youth Section which stresses on manual labour. Its workers are all voluntary—men and women whose enthusiasm has spurred them to devote their spare time and energies to this "labour of love." It has been progressing slowly and steadily, and it is hoped that it will be able to achieve its aims and objects not very late.

The Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh has Provincial Branches in Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Gujerat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, and its Units and Members are spread throughout the country. Boys and girls, without any kinds of distinctions and undue restrictions, meet in their centres as often as possible, for varied activity and cultural programmes, and they have periodical picnics, excursions, camps and tours. The Bari runs libraries for children and child welfare workers, for whom also training camps and courses are organised. It helps the children of poor parents in their studies and vocational pursuits. It publishes some journals and conducts "Children's Corners" in a number of newspapers in Engligh and regional languages. It has prepared a Charter of the Indian Children's Rights and is striving for its legislation. It has a Pen-Friendship Section and it co-operates with the United Nations and has contacts with Children's Organisations in other countries. In short, it promotes and supports all schemes of Child Welfare. The Balkan-ji-Bari is national in its way of working and international in its outlook.

For further particuars, please—
(i) Visit the Bombay Provincial Headquarters: 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1;

or (ii) Write to the National Headquarters: "Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

CENTURY OF STAMP PRODUCTION

Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd. have recently produced a very excellent booklet commemorating the past century in which they have been engaged in the production of Postage Stamps, and outlining the growth and functions of this great printing House.

The booklet, which includes many interesting stamps, commences by showing one of the earliest production—a four cent British Guiana stamp of 1852—and as a contrast a £1 1952 stamp, the highest value of stamp issued in this country.

Since the time when James Waterlow realised the great advantage of lithographing legal documents, instead of the laborious process of copying them by hand, Messrs. Waterlow have become the largest Security Printers in the world. Evidence of their integrity as such is instanced by the fact that in addition to the printing of British stamps they print "Scrip" for use on the New York Stock Exchange, where only the highest quality of security printing is accepted by the Committee. Added to this, and quite apart from the Dominions and Colonies, a large number of foreign countries—in particular those in Central and South America—come to Waterlows for their stamp and currency printing.

The Stamps are printed by three methods; direct plate, lithograph and photogravure, all of which are highly successful in their own sphere, and each lends itself as a safeguard against forgery. The Direct plate method lends itself to identical reproduction of detail, the Lithographic method produces fineness and delicacy of line particularly valuable in bringing out design, and the Photogravure is the most recent method, which gives a resulting smooth velvety finish when sharp detail is not so essential.

The Waterlow family have been in direct control of the business during nine reigns, and the present Chairman is Phillip A. Waterlow, a great, great grandson of the Founder.

Educating Gypsy Children

NEW FOREST SCHOOL NOW 66 YEARS OLD

BY HELEN DUNT

N the little New Forest school at Thorney Hill in Hampshire, gypsy and village children work and play side by side. The school was founded in 1885.

Romanies, the world over, are travellers, wanderers, ever moving their caravan homes in search of seasonal harvest work and fresh ground in which to sell their hand-made wares, but here, at Thorney Hill, nearly seventy years ago they welcomed the idea of education for their children the present generation maintains the tradition.

Although a few of the gypsy children are periodically absent from school in order to help the family incomes by picking hops, potatoes or other harvests, most of them attend classes regularly.

GOOD MIXERS

They mix happily with the village children, amongst whom they make many friends. A few indeed, come from families who have so settled down as to possess houses in Thorney Hill.

The Romany children show a natural aptitude for all forms of craftwork, particularly basketry and hand-loom weaving, which are taught to them by their headmistress, Miss Lydia Jones, L.R.A.M.

Miss Jones, whose home is in Dorset, specialised in the teaching of music and folk dancing in a London school before going to Thorney Hill where the 27 pupils enjoy her Scandinavian and folk dancing classes. She is still studying music, during fortnightly visits to London. In order to be better able to teach them Miss Jones made a special study of the gypsies and learned something of their language.

The younger children, from the age of 5 upwards, are taught mainly by Mrs. Gwendoline Kitcher, whose husband makes the wooden looms on which weaving is taught.

SHE KEEPS HER HANDS BUSY

Gypsy girl, Marie Coker, just 9 years old, is making a long scarf for a doll.

Teachers and children form one big, happy family, and help one another to learn. On reaching the age of eleven the children, after taking the school entrance examination, go to the County Secondary School at Christchurch.

Korean Background

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 5)

Korea 1951' stencilled on them. An old lady offered hideous ash-trays that had been cut and twisted out of cigarette tins.

There were groups of men, and most of them looked too old to work, who stood with wooden cradles fastened on their backs with grass ropes, waiting for someone to hire them to carry anything—timber, cloth, food, or charcoal.

But it was the street that demanded attention, the street that ran on the far side of the square. There was a line of shops, two or three storeys high. They looked thin-walled and very cheap. The plaster was flaking off their sides in great raw patches. Their upper windows were blocked with laundry. They were thickly coated with dust. The dark shops underneath sold apples and a few unfamiliar vegetables, bottles of rice wine or sauce; they sold old torn books or talcum powder and combs. There were murky workshops where a couple of men hammered at a wheel while five others sat around and wached and talked.

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The road in front was blocked with military traffic of the sort we get to know in the war. There were a few old Japanese cars in among them which served as taxis and there were trams with broken windows and dented sides which moved, rocking and groaning through the mechanical crush packed with people as tight as dates in a box.

The pavement looked like a muddled procession. There were boys from high school in greasy black caps carrying bundles of books wrapped in cloth. There were women who had not abandoned a traditional elegance and wore long, high-waisted skirts of a dazzling and surprising whiteness, dressed in a sort of muslin and looking like rather thick-set characters out of a Jane Austen novel.

There were soiled old men with thin beards moving in a dreamy way. There were the porters bent under their loads. And all of them were picking their way over broken paving stones and open drains and over piles of vegetable nastiness.

It was crowded and busy and somehow pointless, and behind the crowds and behind the shops the town rose, covering the foothills with a close huddle of low, black roofs that petered out half-way up the dreary mountain in a scattering of shacks for refugees.

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Really, this is not a bad place to see what has happened to South Korea. For Pusan has more than doubled its size as a result of the war. Few families have as much as a single room to themselves. They do not look starved because those who cannot find work—and there is little of that except in the docks—are kept alive with a dole of United Nations rice. And so they pick their way on private business down the congested streets, a small and sturdy people, black haired, flat faced and hard eyed, appearing to accept the conditions in which they live.

Pusan today is a hateful place. The roads are all ruined. They are thick with blinding dust when it is dry and liquid swamps when it is wet. Children play children's games in the gutters, making dams to stop the dark water. You find people living in holes under bridges.

You hear the harsh voices of orphans singing from behind a wall where a home has been found for them. Signal wire droops from the trees, and often there is cardboard instead of glass in the windows.

This was the ugliest place I had ever seen. But there is another Korea of which I had heard very little. For, all around the war and sometimes mixed up in it, the ordinary life of a majority of the Koreans somehow manages to continue, though it is even harder now than it was before the war. Beyond the worn hills of Pusan there is a country that is as lovely as any in the world. I had to spend most of my time farther north, driving up and down from the front, concerned all the time with the alien soldiers fighting there. But off the roads, independent of the military, there was a quite different life, though it was probably as hard to endure.

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The mountains are empty and uncultivated: the Korean farms are at their feet. They have taken the land and turned it into a series of level terraces, each a few inches higher than the last. Water runs from one to another in a silvery trickle. And here they grow their rice. People do not look up from the fields as you drive past. They stay bent double, grubbing among the watery roots. There are few draught animals, but men, under the same wooden cradles, plod between the fields as slow as yoked oxen.

Even in this disputed part of the country you can find farms that have not been destroyed by the war. They are tiny, tightly walled enclosures, and over the top of the wall you can see dipping roofs covered with ponderous, curling tiles. If you peer through the door you meet a courtyard crowded with children and with large earthenware pots for storing grain. There will probably be a heap of empty beer-cans or shell-cases that they are storing to use or sell some day.

But of course many of the farms are in ruins, or else the walls are broken down and show a latticework of wood that should be covered with mud and brick. So some now live in tents supplied by the United Nations. Some live in corners of their ruins. It is a precise and mathematical landscape which these touches of spoilt elegance do not disturb.

But this is all remote from the soldiers who hurry past, longing to leave it all. There are also, of course, villages standing by the road which, just like Pusan, are by-products of the war.

I remember there is one such village near the turning you must take if you are going to visit the Commonwealth Division. It is only a line of huts a little off the road. It is built of collapsed cardboard containers and of tin. Some of the houses even have small enclosures like the old farms, built out of the same rubbish. Each house has a large notice on it: 'Out of bounds to United Nations personnel.' The place, whose name I do not know, lives on a large rubbish dump that the soldiers have made by the side of the road, and all day women and old men slowly turn over the tins and bottles and boxes and then go back with a load of rubbish which they sell or turn into something else. They have a couple of shops which sell a little food and drink. The villagers are either old men or women and children. There is nobody in between.

There is no obvious sign of misery. They are used to suffering by now and they are waiting to go back to their farms and their family tombs, still waiting for that chance of a free and decent life that has been denied them for half a century.

(Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service).

WHY NOT?

"Perhaps it becomes me ill to think poorly of large families for (said my mother) if ours hadn't been a large family where would you have been? And I, the eighth child in the family of eight, could only answer that I didn't know."—Dr. Maude Royden on B.B.C.

Importance Of Being Hans

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

cliff talked to me enjoyable and at length after she observed me observing the puffins.

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Still there is something special in a name, if you can produce the right one in the right country. I feel sorry for all the Rodericks who have not introduced themselves as such in Scotland and heard their name sounded, or resounded, as it really is. I shall be ever grateful to my paternal grandmother for making possible my big moment at the home of Pat Kavanagh in Dublin. I had come asking a favour of a stranger, and it took a few minutes for the conversation to get round to the subject of given names.

"Roderick?" asked Pat. "Did you say your name was Roderick? Why, that was the name of our last king!" (King Roderick O'Connor —c. 1116-1198—once defeated the Normans under Strongbow).

It is now many favours later, and Pat knows that I willingly answer to the first syllable of my name. But he still writes to me as Roderick. I feel like a king.

CHESS

Scotch Gambit

THIS was at one time a great favourite among chess players and Mr. Blackburne with the help of this bold opening (and incorrect refutation) scored many of his successes.

The Scotch opening however is not as strong an opening as the Ruy Hopez and the fact that it leaves Black with the majority of Pawns on the Queenside is disconcerting.

After 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3; 3. P-Q4 it has been found that the defence 3... PxP; 4. KtxP, Kt-KB3; is generally considered the best. 5. KtxKt, KtPxKt; 6. B-Q3, P-Q4; 7. Q-K2, B-K2; 8. O-0, O-O; 9. B-KB4, R-Kt1; 10. Kt-Q2, R-K1. 11. P.K5. B-B1; 12, Kt-Kt3, Kt-Q2; 13. B-Kt3, P-QB4; 14. P-QB4, P-Q5, P-Q5; 15. P-B4 and so on. This is the old variation.

TARTAKOVER'S SUGGESTION

In 1922 playing against Yates in the London tournament Tartakover suggested what appears to be an improvement 1 to 5 as before, 6. Kt-Q2! P-Q4; 7. PxP, PxP; 8. B-Kt5ch, B-Q2; 9. BxBch, QxB; 10. O-O, B1K2; 11. Kt-B3, O-O; 12. B-Kt5, KR-K1; 13. R-K1.

LASKER'S TRY

Lasker has experimented with the following variation starting from the fifth move as Black.

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. Kt-P, B-B4; 5. B-K3, B-Kt3 (Lasker's move) 6; Kt-QB2, P-Q3; 7. B-K2, Kt-B3; 8. Q-Q2, Kt-KKt5; 9. BxKt, BxB; 10. P-KR3, B-Q2; 11. Kt-Q5, K-K; 12. O-O-O. (5.....Q-B3. 6. Kt-Kt5, Blumenfeld's trap).

STRONG FOR WHITE

Here is a variation which White should try for if not directly, by transposition. 4. KtxP, B-B4; 5. QKt-B3, B-Kt5; 6. KKt-Kt5, QxPch.; 7. B-K2, BxKtch., 8. KtxB, Q-Q5; 9. B-Q3, KKt-K2; 10. Castles, P-QR3; 11. Q-R5 etc.

The following game is from a book on H. E. Atkins by R. N. Coles recently published. This was played in the Oxford Vs. Cambridge match in 1893 and is the first game given in the book. This earned him recognition at his early age of 21. He was nine times the British Champion.

WHITE: Atkins
BLACK: Lynam

FRENCH DEFENCE

1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4. P-K5, KKt-Q2; 5. P-B4, P-KKt3 (*1); 6. Kt-B3, B-Kt2; 7. B-Q3, P-QB4; 8. PxP, KtxBP; 9. B-K3, KtxBch.; 10-Q x Kt, P-QR3; 11. P-KR4 (*2), P-KR4; 12. Castles (QR), P-QKt4; 13. KR-Kt1, Kt.-B3; 14. P. KKt4, B-Kt2; 15. K-Kt1, Q-R4; 16. PxP, RxP; 17. RxP (*3), Kt-Kt5; 18. RxPch., K-Q2; 19. R-Q6ch., K-K1 (*4); 20. Q-Q4, Kt-B3; 21. Q-Kt6 (*5), R-Kt1; 22. RxKt, Resigns.

(*1) If this is intended to stop an ultimate P-B5, by White it is better deferred until white has committed himself further. If as seems to be the case, it is intended as a development of the Bishop, it is strategically incorrect.

ONLY A WEAKNESS

(*2) Showing that Black's fifth move only created a weakness which can be made the object of additional attack. Atkin's development and strategy is noteworthy.

(*3) Turning to account his advantage in development with a very elegant little combination based on the weak square.

(*4) There is no defense.

QUICK SIMPLIFICATION

(*5) Being two Pawns ahead and with a Queen Pawn soon to be added, Atkins has no use for further complications and simplifies at once. There is no hope at all for Black.

Here are two brief games recently played on the Continent.

Zurich 1952

WHITE: Lundin
BLACK: Staehelin

English Opening (Q.G.D.)

1. P-QB4, Kt-KB3; 2. Kt-QB3, P-K3; 3. Kt-B3, P-Q4; 4. P-Q4, P-B4; 5. P-K3, Kt-B3; 6. P-QR3, P-QKt3; 7. PXQP, KPXP; 8. B-Kt 5, Q-Q3; 9. P-K4, PXKP; 10. P-Q5, KtXP; 11. QXKt, B-Kt2; 12. QXKPch, B-K2; 13. B-B4, Black Resigns.

Seville 1952

WHITE: Andresen Garcia
BLACK: Inigo

Philidor's Defence

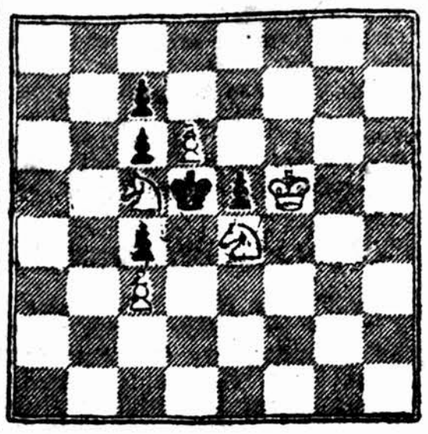
1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 3. B-B4, B-Kt 5; 4. Kt-B3, Q-B3; 5. Kt-Q5, Q-Qi; 6. Castles, P-QB3; 7. Kt-K3, BXKt; 8. QXB, Q-B3; 9. Q-R3, Kt-K2; 10. P-Q3, P-QKt4; 11. Kt-Kt4, Q-Kt3; 12. P-B4, PXB; 13. P-B5, KtXP; 14. PXKt and wins the Queen.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

Bhalji's Chess Corner

Problem No. 17.

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves solution next week.

Problem No. 16 Key move—Kt-B6.

Longfellow's Poetry

(Continued from Page 19 Col. 5)

world would at once reply, "and I on the opposite shore will be." Then there are of course the parodies!

Through the three years of the Baker School, through three more years at the Edmund P. Tileston, we memorized Longfellow's verses. They are still embedded in my mind, while the memory of much better poetry has long vanished. I wish I could remember Goethe's Faust lyrics many of which I once knew by heart. And I wish I could forget "A Psalm of Life" which I recall down to the very last cliche as vividly as when we recited it a stanza at a time in Miss Kelley's Sixth Grade. I can still hear the tones of Tiny Forsyte's voice, thin but exact, as she stood by her desk in her Girl Scout uniform reciting:

Art is long, and Time is fleeting
And our hearts, though stout and brave.
Still, like muffled drums are beating. . .

Tiny herself never missed a beat. For others of us like Warren McDermott however Longfellow was uphill work.

"Warren," Miss Kelley would say, "continue. 'Lives o' great men all remind us."

'ives of great men all remind us
We-er-can. . ."

Apparently the lives of great men did not remind Warren of very much.

"'Make our lives sublime. Make our live su-blime,'" said Miss Kelly sharply. Now go on. 'And departing.'

"'And departing; . . .' I guess I don't know it," he ended sheepishly.

"Frances Gulesian, you try it," said the inexorable Miss Kelley. Frances was the bright girl of the class, letter-perfect. She liked to declaim.

OTHER PIECES

We also learned "The day is done, and the darkness falls from the wings of Night." "I shot an arrow into the air," "The village Blacksmith," and "The Children's Hour." During my six years in the Boston schools the only other poem I learned except for the Longfellow ones was "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

Even when I finally arrived at the Roxbury Latin School. I found the twin engravings on the wall there too. Although we memorized parts of "Snowbound" and "Horatius" and a few extracts from Shakespeare, Longfellow was still a staple. Old Man Farnham, the junior English master, herded us through "Evangeline."

"In 'Evangeline'," he used to say, "Longfellow just missed writing an epic." Why or how he missed it, we didn't know. If O.M.F. said so that was enough. He had us memorize the sonnet on Eliot's Oak, beginning:

Thou ancient oak! whose myriad leaves are loud
With sounds of unintelligible speech.
Sounds as of surges on a shingly beach,
Or multitudinous murmurs of a crowd.

Eliot was of course the Rev. John Eliot who as a kind of aside had founded the school in 1645. His chief accomplishment in life was his translation of the Bible into the now forgotten Algonquin tongue. Or as Longfellow put it more poetically:

Apostle of the Indians. Eliot, wrote
His Bible in a language that hath died
And is forgotten, save by thee alone.

All this came back to me the other day in Cambridge when on an overcast autumn afternoon I paid a visit to Craigie House, for the first time since Miss Sykes had taken us there in our Third Grade year to see the place where Longfellow had written his wonderful poems.

Pulp From Castor Oil Plant

The Forest Research Institute in India has issued a report concerning the possible use of the stems of the castor oil plant as a paper-making material.

The castor crop is grown primarily for the seeds and so the stalks should be available at a cheap rate and thus provide a cheap raw material for the production of writing and printing papers, when mixed with long-fibred pulps such as those from bamboo or sabai grass.

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Bombay's Women's Hostels

III—WORKING GIRLS' BENEFIT

(By A Special Correspondent)

IN a different category from the students' hostels are the general women's hostels which are for the benefit of all types of ladies who need not necessarily be students in order to gain admission.

Most of these hostels are run by missionary societies with little or no grant from the government. What with the increasing facilities provided for students, the general women's hostels are occupied mostly by working-girls or ladies with interests other than academic. In certain hostels there are a few old ladies who have made the hostels their permanent homes and are living symbols of the integrity of the institutions.

One of the common features of working-girls' hostels in Bombay is the fact that little is done towards the cultivation of any kind of "esprit de corp". The routine of a long day is followed by an usually uneventful evening until bedtime. The girls themselves may be too tired to organise any kind of recreation, but if the authorities make a beginning, in time to come the girls would start looking forward to a homely hour of cordial association with the girls who live in the same institution, but whom they are not able to meet often due to their own business preoccupations. It is indeed a sane normality to get to know the people you live amidst, and how better can one do so than to "mix" freely and more often.

Y.W.C.A. WOMEN'S HOSTEL

A branch of the Young Women's Christian Association stands on Mayo Road in the Fort area. Amongst educational classes in dancing, physical training, dress-making, cooking and commercial courses for the benefit of young Christian girls, this Church of England institution also runs a hostel for young women under the guidance of Miss Anchees, the President of the Y.W.C.A. The managent of the hostel is in the hands of the Hostel Secretary, Mrs. Powell. Certain European firms donate funds towards helping the hostel on its way.

This is indeed a progressive hostel where the residents are offered the attractive proposition of paying according to their pockets, namely — half their salaries, the rooms containing accommodation for two, three or four girls, ranging from Rs. 90 to Rs. 160. Yet, the difference in payment does not affect the quality of the food or the treatment of the residents.

Music-examination addicts will recollect, with some of the original shiver, the Y.W.C.A. piano, which plays the part of the Instrument of Fate towards the end of each year. At the Y.W.C.A. also, is another instrument of the kind, only not quite so fateful. The two pianos grace each of the spacious lounges in the building.

"Tosa's" is in charge of the catering for the Y.W.C.A. mess, and the residents speak highly of the meals supplied for the hostel. "Feed the brute", says the old maximum, but authorities have proved that success comes surer when the motto is applied to the other sex as well.

The residents are also particularly satisfied with the set of servants they are so lucky to have in these days when the unreliability of the servant class is the topic of so much polite conversation. The ayah is a very convenient fixture, who washes and irons clothes upon the negligible stimulus of a "little extra charge."

Participation in indoor games entails an extra charge of Rs. 5, upon the payment of which the doors are open to table-tennis, finger-billiards and badminton.

The girls are usually out in the evenings, but Mondays are their "In nights", which means that they must be back home by 8 p.m. Monday night, therefore, signifies coffee after dinner and some form of entertainment which includes games, film-shows or music recitals by outside talent.

Picnics and launch-drives are also arranged now and again. Some of the residents of the Y.W.C.A. belong to the Seamen's Club which provides a lot of undiluted fun for its members.

An interesting annual function sponsored by the Y.W.C.A. Committee is the Carnival which continues for three days and nights. Dances are held for three nights running and the girls can invite "outsiders" for this occasion. By day, a kind of jumble sale is combined with side shows, films, games and merry-go rounds to the tunes of the band that plays all through the children's hour—2 to 6 p.m. All kinds of needlework and home-made delicacies—edible and otherwise are sold at the fair.

The Y.W.C.A. Extension in Mayo House is meant primarily for "older and more settled girls, who are supposed to need fewer restrictions, etc. This is very much like a paying-guest house. The place is run quite efficiently by a young lady, Miss Singh.

"VILLA THERESA"

96, Peddar Road is the site of a triple institution which is run by a Community of Franciscan nuns. Villa Theresa is a kindergarten school for children upto about the age of ten, an industrial home for orphans and a hostel for ladies who are mostly working girls. Some elderly ladies have become permanent residents of the hostel, and seem to be one of the cementing factors of the institution.

The residents number approximately over fifty. The nuns manage the hostel, supervising over the orphan girls who help with the cooking and serving of meals, and in keeping the house tidy and well-scrubbed. The authorities are extremely methodical in the daily routine of meals etc., in fact, perfect timing is maintained in everything that the nuns take in hand.

A common means of recreation after the evening prayers is dancing to the piano. This is when the girls give vent to their latent talents, while the less-skilled ones either dance amongst themselves or tune their voices to community singing. The wireless set is another means of entertainment, which might well be a refreshing change from topics like bosses and fashions. Until recently the residents were only allowed to receive 'phone-calls; making a call entails permission, and that in important cases.

The girls employ their own various dhobis, and irons are also brought by the residents, there being no common iron.

The rooms are furnished with a bed, a cupboard, dressing-table and clothes-pegs etc. and they can accommodate from one to four girls, according to the size of the room. Some amount of inconvenience is caused due to the lack of lavatories in the old block, as there are only three of them provided for all the hostelites amongst whom the queue system is also disregarded to some extent.

The residents are expected to be back home by dinner time every evening. Once a month they are allowed a latepass for the night. The occasions which are anticipated with pleasure are the dances, socials and an annual sale, all of which are organised very efficiently by the Mother Superior.

The management offers a homely environment to live in, which could be enjoyed to its full if the residents could try to work towards a better understanding of each other and a co-operative move to clear away any vitiated spirit that may accidentally arise.

The new block which was opened in the middle of this year contains an extension of the school, on the ground floor and the first floor forms the extension of the original hostel.

The smartly furnished new hostel is termed "upstairs" by virtue of the five steps that separate the old from the new, and we may well say that upstairs is a pleasing extension, which accommodates two girls each in spacious, any rooms, to say nothing of the view, which is always better from the top. But in spite of the new block, Villa Theresa still maintains a long waiting-list for girls seeking accommodation in it.

"VILLA VICENTA"

One of the latest establishments in the line of hostels for young women is "Villa Vicenta," which started functioning almost a year ago. The authorities in charge are an Order of Spanish nuns who have come to India perhaps for the first time.

The hostel being comparatively newer than others of the kind, it might be unreasonable to expect it to turn into an ideal hostel overnight. Nevertheless, the institution seems to require reformation even before it can reach its zenith.

The residents can afford to be patient with the fact that none of the luxuries or forms of entertainment have been provided for them as yet, but if they "lose their shirts" now and again it is in exasperation over the virtual struggle which is their lot while attempting to come by the daily necessities of life, so that by the time the residents can obtain what should have been provided as an indirect result of having paid the fees, they come to feel that an important favour has been done them.

Little Oliver Twist has been immortalised with the line that has stuck to him permanently, but to "ask for more" would involve too much energy in a place where red tape governs the procurement of even the first helping at meals. It is indeed honourable to maintain a home for the orphaned and destitute children of a community, but at Villa Vicenta the sixty-odd orphan girls constitute a queer combination of "too-many-cooks" and the problem of untrained labour. In fact, some of the orphans who are used for serving meals and scrubbing floors are too young to realise the responsibility of curbing their juvenile tendencies, which has been given them at an age when normal children would switch on their heartiest pranks. The result is that the residents almost lose their appetites by the time each of the component parts of a meal are served after the forgetfulness of the children has been well-punctuated with the "Voice of Tommy Tucker."

The rooms accommodate four girls each, with a certain amount of cramping for space. A bed, half of a narrow cupboard and whole dressing-table, with semi-lockable drawers, are provided for each of the girls.

An electric geyser has recently been installed in the hostel, to the great satisfaction of the girls; and the telephone is being anticipated with joy.

The hostel has not yet provided comforts like the wireless, gramophone, indoor games and socials etc., all of which take the colour of necessary pleasures, especially in the tired loneliness of "twilight .....and after that the dark," when so much human material is thrown together in a state of restlessness.

It is understandable that the authorities have their hands full at the moment with more important issues, but if they could start the tradition of an elected or nominated committee of resident representative, these members could take charge of the activities, entertainments, suggestions, and some kind of hostel fund which could come in handy for articles like a wireless set and games etc. Such an arrangement would also get the residents interested in the hostel as they would be in their own homes. I am sure the residents would like to lend a hand in the running of the hostel if they were allowed.

STEPHEN HALL

A very small "Home" for Catholic girls is managed at Stephen Hall by the Poor Sisters of Our Lady. It is primarily meant to accommodate those Catholic "girls who, for good reasons must live sheltered lives." At present, nine girls, who are "known to be thoroughly reliable" are living at the Home. They include students, teachers and social workers.

The rules are so arranged as to help the girls to live a sheltered, homely life. The chief recreations of the place are music, games, dancing, as well as badminton and tenniqouits. Parish activities are also encouraged.

IN GOOD FETTLE

Getting ready for Carnival da nce at the Y.W.C.A.

The old block of the 'Villa Theresa' Hostel.

Systematic

Typist.—I'm afraid I can't find the Cooper and Capper correspondence anywhere.

Employer (sarcastically).—And I don't suppose you look in the filing cabinet under "C"?

Typist.—Oh, no. I only keep my comb and compact in that drawer.

RELIGION FINDS THE WAY

RELIGION always finds a way. A story that comes out of World War II tells of three soldiers—one Protestant, another a Catholic and another a Jew—who were moving up toward the front line when a stray shell struck the Protestant and killed him. His two buddies went into a nearby parish house and asked the priest to bury their friend. He told them that he would be glad to perform the last rites, but the boy could not be buried inside the cemetery because it was consecrated for those of the Catholic faith. But he would bury him just outside the fence, as near the holy ground as possible.

A few weeks later, they stopped by the parish house and asked to see their friend's last resting place. The priest led them to the cemetery and, to their surprise, showed them a plot of ground just inside the fence. In wonderment, they asked whether this really was the grave of their buddy. The priest smiled. "Yes, this is the grave of your friend. You see, I was not allowed to move his body but there was nothing to prevent me from moving the fence."

—Louis Binstock in "The Power of Faith".

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